Vol. XII.

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

No. 9.



CORNER OF CLARK & MONROE STS.

DE VOTED ENCLUSIVELY TO BEE CULTURE STABLISHED IN 1861 BY THE LATE CAMUEL VAGNER.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN CHICAGO, ILL.



ITALIAN QUEENS.

No Black Bees in our Vicinity.

Queens bred from choice Imported or Home bred mothers, Warranted Pure, each...... \$1.00 The same Queens, Warranted Purely Fertilized, each. Or One Dozen for......15.00 All Queens are reared in full stocks. Sent

post-paid by mail, safe arrival guaranteed. Much useful information in our Circular.— Send for it. We can now send all Queens as soon as orders are received.

J. H. NELLIS & BRO.,
Canajoharie, N. Y.

We are prepared to furnish Pure Extracted Honey during the season, by the dozen or gross [in one or two b. bottles], kegs, half bar-rels, barrels or ton, of

Wild Flowers, White Clover and Golden-Rod Honey, pure, thick, and highly flavored. Reliable dealers in canned fruits supplied on commission. We also buy honey in the comb or extracted, and beeswax. RUSH & LINDSLY. Producers & Dealers | in Honey and Wax. POINTE COUPEE, LOUISIANA.

PURE HONEY WANTED

Highest Market Price will be paid for Comb an Extracted Honey. Address

S. H. STEVENS,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN HONEY,

926 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

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FOR HONEY EXTRACTORS.

Bee Veils, Queen Cages, etc.

Galvanized or Tinned ready for use, also a full assortment for all purposes.

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56 West Broadway, New York. oct75y1

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WM. W. CARY,

Coleraine, Franklin Co., Mass.

Thirteen years experience in propagating Queens, direct from the best district in Italy. Persons purchasing

QUEENS OR SWARMS

from me will get what they bargain for. febtf Send for circulars.

1876.

REV. A. SALISBURY

CAMARGO.

1876

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ILLINOR will furnish

> Italian Uueens,

FULL COLONIES OF

BEES

Tested Pure

BRED FROM IMPORTED MOTHERS. Reserved Queens, sent out in

April and May
June and July.
August and September.
Untested.

Books for Bee-Keepers.

Address all orders to
THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL

FOR HIVE-MAKING



W. F. & John Barnes,
Manufacturers of Barne
Patent FOOT POWER Ma
CHINERY, SCROLL SAWs
LATHES CIRCULAR SAW
etc., for Hive Making.
The only foot power ms
chinery without crank of
dead centres. \$1,500 to \$2,00
per year made using the
machines. Send for Illutrated Catalogue.
Rockford, Winnebago Ox

junely

Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing by tween Albert J. King and Wm. S. Slocus under the firm name of King & Slocus, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Malbert J. King will pay all debts and collegal accounts of the late firm. (Signed) ALBERT J. KING, 61 Hudson St., N. Y. WM. S. SLOCUM. 117 6th-Ave., Brooklyn, N. I.

The business heretofore conducted by that firm of King & Slocum at 61 Hudson 8. N. Y., will be continued at the same place the undersigned. (Signed)
July, 21, 1876. ALBERT J. KING.

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HONEY JARS.

One pound	(squars)	Honey	Jars,	B gross	\$6.00
One "	46	44	"flin	t glass	
Two Corks for Tin Foil Ca Labels for		2 lb jar	s per g		.75 1.20
1,000 Labels One-qt. Fr Labels for A thousar printed	uit Jars (same	Mason's	s Pat.)	# gross	.65 .65
Uncapping	Knives,	as good	as an	y, each per do	50
Alsike Clo	ver Seed,	" pec	k		. 3.50
44 4		" pou	nd		40

LANGSTROTH'S BEE-HIVES,

Straw Mats. Bee-Veils, Alsike Clover Seed, etc., at reasonable rates.

For further particulars address.

CHAS. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, Ohio.



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OLD FORT, N. CAROLINA.

A few surplus Queens will be sold this season at \$3 each for Tested, and \$1 for Untested

Orders filled in rotation and satisfaction guaranteed.
Address RUFUS MORGAN
Old Fort, N. Carolina.

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BRADSHAW & WAIT.

CHICAGO STEAM SYRUP REFINERY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Honey, Maple Syrup, &c.

White Honey Wanted.

Nos. 17 & 19 MICHIGAN AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Italian Bee Co.

BISSOLUTION.—Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper's connection with the Italian Bee Company terminated February 26, 1876. The business of the Company has been assigned to the management of the undersigned. Mrs. Tupper leaves no accounts, and full particulars upon all incomplete business sent to her or the Obmpany is desired immediately.

J. E. ROCKWOOD, Manager.

March 1st. 1876.

March 1st. 1876.

In our Price List for 1876, we offer Queens, Nuclei and Full Colonies; Honey Extractors, "Our Own," and others, "Our Own" Dollar Hive, simple and complete; "Bees and their Management," by Mrs. Tupper; Seeds of Honey Plants, and all other Apiarian sup-plies

Our Queens are raised from IMPORTED MO-THERS of undoubted purity. They are tested

and warranted.
Send name for price list, etc. Send questions with stamp, and we will freely answer

Always address The Italian Bee Co., J. E. ROCKWOOD, Manager. Logan, Iowa.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Out-fit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augus-ta, Maine. nov75yl

CHAPMAN'S

IMPROVED



HONEY EXTRACTOR.

The Best Honey Extractor Made.

They are Strong and Durable, yet very Light, and Easily Handled.

A geared machine, with stationary can-nothing but the combs of honey revolve. A lady or child can work it satisfactorily, and

Every Machine Fully Warranted.

One Curved-blade Knise furnished with each machine.

In ordering give outside length of bar, and depth of frame. Address,

F. W. CHAPMAN, Morrison, Ill.

Also for sale at the office of THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL; Dr. J. H. P. Brown, Augusta, Ga., and Dr. John Maxson, Whitewater, Wis.

THE ABBOTT

Pocket Microscope



an Instrument of great practical usefulness to Teachers, Farmers,

ers, Seeds, Plants, Minerals, Engravings, Bank Notes, Fabrics, Etc. By means of a cage, accompanying each In-strument, one can examine all kinds of in-sects or Worms alive. The

EYE OF A FLY,

or other insect of like size, can be readily seen. It is simple in construction and easy to operate. One of these interesting Instruments ought to be in every family. We have made arrangements to furnish the **Pocket Microscope** at the manufacturer's price, \$1.50. It will be sent, postpaid, to any reader of this Paper desiring it, on receipt of price, or may be had at this office.

Address,

THOMAS G. NEWMAN. 184 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill

Contents of this Number.

Gleanings from our Exchanges 225	;
Swindling Operations. 227	
An Extractor to be Given Away 228	٩,
Give Plenty of Room and Honey	5
Comb Building	,
Effects of Stings	J
BIOGRAPHICAL—The late Adam Grimm281	l
Queen's Friends and Foes 232	ì
Rees Stinging to Death	
Growlers	ž
Controlling Swarms	3
Italian vs. Black Bees	į
My Bees 234	ŧ
Can Rees Hear?	ŧ
Answer to Mr. McNeil	5
An Essay on Bees)
Reply to Friend Roop236	b
Bees Making their Homes in Houses 257	ï
Old Silas Hiving Bees	ð
Comb Foundation	М
Los Angeles B. K. Meeting 238	y
Introducing Queens	y
Parasites on Bees 240	U
The Successful Apiarist24	ð
Bee Notes	d
Honey Cakes	l
A Nut for Bee-Keepers to Crack24	Ì
Our Letter Box	

300 COLONIES OF BEES For Sale.

Owing to poor health and the fact that I have got to emigrate, I offer for sale 300 stocks of bees in 9 and 10 frame Langstroth hives, mostly 10, in good condition, containing the straightest lot of combs in America. Mostly Italians and hybrids.

Single Colonies, Italians - - \$11 Hybrids - -

Or, I will sell the whole together with appurtenances on 18 months time at a bargain. Or in lots of 50 to 100. Smaller lots cheap for cash. In corresponding address the subscriber.

T. S. ROYS, sepim Columbus, Wis.

Honey Wanted.

Will pay cash for nice Comb and Extracted Honey, or sell on commission.

BEES, HIVES, AND APIARIAN SUPPLIES for sale cheap at

BARNUM BROS. & CO., New Honey Depot, sep3m 88 Mass Ave, Indianapolis, Ind.

20.000 AGENTS WANTED! TO CANVASS FOR

MAGAZINES, which are furnish-

ed at Club Rates for single copies, Book and other agents can act without interfering with present business. Good pay, easy work. C. W. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent, Quincy, Mich. sep4m

VINEGAR. How made in to hours Sorghum without using drugs. Name paper and address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass. How made in 10 hours sep3m

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1 fee. STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

100 COLONIES

ITALIAN BEES for Sale,

Two or more Colonies, each..... \$7.00,

Shipped in Langstroth hives with sufficient honey for wintering. These bees were purchased of Mrs. Adam Grimm in May; have been in charge of an experienced aplarlam during the summer; are in excellent condition. Address S. J. SAWYER, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

References—1st National Bank, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Mrs. Adam Grimm, Jefferson, Wis. Thos. G. Newman, 184 Clark St., Chicago. seplm

FOR BEES SALE.

ITALIAN and HYBRID BEES for sale at

\$6 to \$10 per Colony,

in 8 and 10 frame hives. Also empty worker combs at 30c.; drone comb, 25c. I can deliver at the depot about the 1st of October. For further particulars address
R. S. BECKTELL,
sep2mp New Buffalo, Berrien Co., Mich.

1876

During the month of Se sell Queens at \$1.00 each. September we will All queens warranted pure and safe arrival uaranteed, H. ALLEY, guaranteed,

Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

WANTED

As I know there are a great many who have box hives in their apiary who would like to change to the frame hive, I would suggest that they write me how many they have, their condition, size of hive, etc., and I will show them the simplest and cheapest way of doing it.

wishing to sell their box hives with Any bees and honey make same statement and price wanted. C. O. PERRINE, sep2m Cor. Lake & Market Sts., Chicago.

HONEY EXTRACTORS!

Made Entirely of Metal,

NO WOOD ABOUT THEM.

PRICES, \$8.50 to \$10.00.

Circulars with directions for use on application.

In Ordering, be particular to give us outside dimensions of frame or frames to be used. Please be sure to give length of top bar, width of frame just under top bar, and dis-tance from bottom of bottom bar to top of top bar.

As we have procured the machinery for making every part on our own premises, we can supply Gearing, Honey Gates, Wire Cloth etc., etc. Bearings, Stubs' Steel-Boxes, self-oiling.

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE CULTURE.

VOL. XII.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1876.

No. 9.

Our Exchanges.

Boil it down! Boil it down! Give us the new and useful points— The good—and that's enough! Boil it down!

GLEANINGS.

Novice says: "After some quite expensive experiments in the way of greenhouses, house apiaries, etc., we have come back to the out-door arrangement for hives." A seusible conclusion. He then advises the hexagonal arrangement, with hives 6 feet from centre to centre, with honey house in the middle and grape trellis to each hive. This is a good arrangement where the ground is all clear, but in the majority of cases, trees, buildings, etc., already standing, will have much to do with the location of hives.

How to Keep Box Honey.-G. M. Doolittle says:

Box honey should be kept, if possible, in a honey house made for that very purpose. This house should not be over 7 feet high, and should be large enough to hold all the honey you think you will ever produce, with room enough besides, for crating it. Some one asks, "Why not have a house higher?" Because we want to secure all the heat possible without a fire, during August and September; for this heat causes your honey to grow thicker every day instead of becoming transparent and standing in drops on the surface as did Mr. Wolfenden's. Honey swells only as it becomes damp from some cause, and the first you will see of that dampness will be in the unsealed cells, where the honey will have become so thin that it will stand out beyond the cells; or in other words the cells will be "heaping full." If the dampness remains, the sealed honey will become transparent, and eventually soak through and stand in drops on the surface of the comb. Now if you keep the room thus warm you will be liable to be troubled with the moth worm. Let your first honey taken off be separate, examine it every few days, and if you see many boxes with little white places on them (generally near bottom of box) resembling flour, you will have to brimstone it, as the moths will eventually eat the sealing all off and make a bad job of it.

We have always sulphured our honey with the exception of one year, the last thing before crating it. To do this, fix a solid foundation of scantling two feet floore the floor, on this place your honey and

whenever you think the moth should be headed off, get a pan of coals and set them in a kettle, or fix in some way to prevent danger from fire, and pour on ½ fb. of sulphur to every 200 cubic feet contained in your room. Sulphur the last thing before crating if you wish to get a name as producing nice box honey. We have frequently seen honey in market with moth worms in the boxes from 1 to 1½ inches long and nearly as large as a pipe stem. Such honey is not very tempting to the consumer. Pile the boxes so that all entrances will be open. The section boxes are nice on this account, as they will pile compactly tier on tier, and still leave ½ inch space between every comb all through the pile. Never let box honey freeze on any account, as it cracks it loose from the box or through the centre of combs when it contracts. If you do not sell before freezing weather comes, keep fire in your room night and day. To deliver honey in cold weather, pile the crates up so the air from your room can circulate all around each crate, keep the temperature of room from 90° to 95° for 36 hours before moving it, and it will ride in open air 25 miles on a spring wagon, before it will get cold enough to be brittle.

With regard to marketable size of honey packages, Novice says:

A honey box can searcely be made, to be sold, honey and all, for less than a half dollar; and a four or five pound box, even at the low price of 25 cents per 1b., amounts to over a dollar. You may place them so as to catch the eye of the passef by, and they will inquire the price, but the number that can spare a dollar are few, compared with those with those who will hand over a quarter, or 30 or 40 cents for one of the neat little square cakes such as the section boxes contain.

TIME TO DIVIDE.—Novice says: "We think it an excellent plan to divide very strong stocks after the honey harvest." We want light on this subject. May it not be a good plan for some and a bad one for others? The honey harvest in some places comes quite early, and in that case it would seem to be wise to keep the whole force gathering honey until the main harvest is over, and then divide. In other places the main harvest comes very late, and it would then seem wise to divide early, and build up an increased number of colonies to be ready for the harvest. Does it not require more judgment and experience to make an artificial swarm later in the season? There is a possibility of an insufficient amount of pollen being left in one or the other of the

hives, of the honey not being properly distributed in the hive etc.

LLOYD Z. JONES says in introducing a queen it is important to put a little honey on her back and stick her wings down so she can't squeal.

NOVICE advises against the use of rosin in waxing honey barrels as it in time gives a bad taste to the honey.

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE.

CARE OF COMB.—In an able article by Rev. J. W. Shearer, he advises that old comb, if not rendered into wax, should be burned, lest it become a nursery of moths. This advice is so generally given that we think there must be some occasion for it, but in our own experience we have never had the bee moth trouble pieces of comb lying outside of the hive, even if left the whole year. May it not be that the difference in climate has something to do with it? In the latitude of Chicago, perhaps the nights are too cool for the deposition of eggs, without the presence of the bees to keep up the heat.

MIGNONETTE.—In reply to a query, Mr. James Vick, the celebrated seedsman and florist, says mignonette is an annual, which in northern latitudes does not re-seed the bed, but must be sowed anew early in the spring, as soon as frost is gone and soil in good condition. Succeeds in any fair soil and in a growing time will flower in 4 to 6 weeks after sowing.

BEE WORLD.

The present number of the World closes a controversy between two queen breeders which has occupied a large space in the World, and the matter closes just about where it began, each party saying he has his last say. We can only ask, "What has been gained by occupying so many pages with a personal quarrel of no interest to the mass of readers?" Would it not be better to avoid the beginning of strife by carefully excluding all bitter personalities, allowing at the same time the fullest discursion in a kindly spirit of all points pertaining to beeculture?

BRITISH BEE JOURNAL.

British bee-keepers were almost discouraged with the unfavorable season during the early part, but now are jubilant over the unusual flow of honey in July.

In a lecture by J. G. Desborough, he gives America the credit of inventing the honey slinger. The credit belongs to a German—Major Von Hruschka. It is said the idea was first suggested to him by seeing his little son whirling around in play a small pail to which was attached a string. In the bottom of the pail was a piece of comb

honey, and the Major noticed that the honey was emptied out of one side of the cells. The hint was not lost, and the result was the extractor.

A poet speaks of the rose as furnishing supplies for the bees, and in a foot note the editor says "A poetic fancy, but not fact." Brother Abbott, you have only part of the truth. A few weeks ago we saw a honey bee and a humble bee both working on roses on the same bush. The imperfect roses, resulting from high culture, although beautiful to look upon, are not the sort that bees love to visit; but the wild rose, which produces seed, is visited by the bee. The same remark is made about the peony; but is it not just possible that the single peony, which produces perfect seed, yields honey also?

Fort Plain, N. Y., Aug. 11.—I send you by mail a queen of this year. She is laying eggs since June. which are barren; not a single egg of hers has ever hatched. If you think it of any interest I would beg you to try and find out by the microscope whether the fault lies in her organs or the eggs.

JULIUS HOFFMAN.

The queen from Mr. Hoffman was a fine Italian, very long considering her late journey, and to all appearances perfect within and without. The spermatheca was very full and plump. The ovaries large, and the tubes full of ovules. The oveduct contained several eggs. The only explanation that can be offered in such a case is that the eggs are sterile or not perfect.

We know that among our vertebrate animals we frequently see females that have perfect ovaries to all appearance in which the eggs grow, and yet the females are sterile or barren. Of course the egg is imperfect.

The egg is by no means a simple affair. The yolk or essential part possesses a nucleus and a nucleolus, called germinating vesicle and germinative dot respectively. Now it is probable that these sterile females, though possessed of ovaries in whose folicles eggs grow, are yet impotent to produce these essential parts. With the microscope I had I could not tell in regard to this.

A. J. Cook.

We would like a full report from all who have tried melilot clover, borage, catnip, alsike clover, or other artificial pasturage for bees—north, south, east, and west-setting forth the kind of soil they seem to do best in; date of first bloom and length of blooming period; if bees gather honey from them; color of honey; if the seed is saved, &c., &c. Please sit down at once and let us hear from you.

Swindling Operations.

FRIEND NEWMAN—I would like to ask if you know anything of such a firm in your city as J. K. McAllister & Co. They have swindled me out of a barrel of honey, and I shink every person having honey for sale should be warned against shipping to them. I sold them the honey at 11 cents per fb. de-livered in Chicago, in the months of Feb. or March, and have never received one cent torityet. They put off paying for it, saying it was not pure honey; but that they would have it analyzed and if it proved to be pure, would pay me for it, and stated that it would be analyzed by the 15th of May. Nearly three months have passed since the day set for it to be analyzed and I am minus

my pay yet.

Please publish the following letter from them which will be a good advertisement

for their house.

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them which will be a good advertisement for their house.

J. F. Montgomery, Lincoln, Lincoln Co., Tenn.—Your postal card of the 7th inst. to hand. We will say, if you do (or have done) as you say, we will light the payment of your claims to the bitter end. We stated that you would be paid for your honey if it were shown to be pure on analysis or could be sold for pure honey. When your last postal came to hand we answered saying that no report had been given, we would in all probability know by the 15th or thereabouts, and when a report was given we would remit. Now if you think to choke it out, all we have to say is try it on. Our reputation is worth more than a barrel of Tennesee honey, and your course is not the best to pursue, if you calculate to get your pay. A lawyer of this place who had some of it, says it is not pure, and if we do not wish to pupy for it he will defend us in a suit, without one dollar of expense. This, however, is not our desire, but if you force us to it, with your-selfrests the blame. J.K.McALLISTER & Co.

The letter speaks for itself. Your readers will be surprised to hear that the Common Sense bee hive man—Gillespie—has actually brought suit against me for using two-story bee hives, and for publishing an article in our county paper warning bee-keepers not to pay him for using two-story hives. He claims that I have damaged him \$10,000, for which amount he has sued me in the U.S. Court. His claim which is as follows is certainly

Claim 1.—The angular metallic strips A and pins B in combination with the frames I, sub-

stantially as set forth.

2.—The combination of the rabbeted sections and parts A, B, C, D, frames I, pins B and angular plates A; all as set forth.

He has also filed a bill enjoining me to make no more two-story hives. The trial will come off at Nashville, the latter part of otober. His patent is dated Jan. 11, 1870. Ithe succeeds in showing that it covers all wo-story hives I will have to invalidate it by proving previous use. And I would like by proving previous use. And I would like for all your readers who have used twostar an your readers who have used two-story hives previous to 1870 to write to me stating how long they have been using them, so that I may have their depositions taken. My hive is a simple two-story langstroth, with frames running the short

way instead of lengthwise. All information will be thankfully received.

Iam making the fight for every bee-keepein the U. S. using two-story hives, and I think I am entitled to all the assistance I can get.

J. F. Montgomery.

Lincoln, Lincoln Co., Tenn.

J. K. McAllister & Co. sent to this office an advertisement for consignments of honey some 18 months since, As they furnished no satisfactory references it was refused!

At Mr. Montgomery's request, last April, the publisher of the A. B. J. went to McAllister's to examine the weight and quality of this shipment of honey. As much of it had been disposed of, there was no chance to see the weight, and a small bottle of inferior honey was exhibited as a sample of it -McAllister's bare assertion, however, being the only proof that it was a part of the Montgomery honey. These facts were reported to Mr. Montgomery at once, with the advice to get all he could, and "settle" the claim, as it could not be considered firstclass in any respect.

As to the matter of two-story hives, Mr. Montgomery ought to get down on his knees and thank Mr. Gillespie for his long forbearance in allowing him so many years undisturbed use of his invention. Just think of the patience of the man! All over the country men have been defrauding him in sums of \$10,000 each, and yet not one of them has ever paid him a cent for the privilege of putting one hive on top of another. It would be difficult to find a bee-keeper who has not infringed on Mr. Gillespie's patent. Years and years ago the thing was done and continues to this day, without even asking permission of Mr. Gillespie! But it is time the thing was stopped, and we hereby notify each of our readers to send immediately the little matter of \$10,000 to Mr. Gillespie, or nevermore put a second story on a hive. Those who do not now keep bees, but whose fathers did, must add interest to the \$10,000 for the use their fathers made of the invention before Gillespie was born. Think not to evade it by saying that the second story is not the same size or shape as the lower story. The upper story may be shorter or longer, it may be ten inches high, it may be five inches high, it may be only five inches high and the same in width and length, and the attempt made be made to evade payment by calling it a surplus box or super, still in any and all cases it is a second story and the \$10,000 must be paid. In consideration of our thus pleading the rights of Mr. Gillespie, we hope he will be as lenient as possible in assessing the penalty for using two story hives in our own apiary.

We are glad to learn that there is a lively demand for Prof. Cook's Manual of Bee-Keeping. Thirty cents cannot be spent to better advantage by any of our readers who have no work of the kind.

An Extractor to be Given Away.

Mr. A. G. Hill has sent us one of his Gas-Pipe Extractors to be presented to the person sending in the largest club of new subscribers to The American Bee Journal before November 1, 1876. The Extractor is light and extremely simple. We will pay the express charges, so that it shall be "without charge" to the recipient.

We will add the following:

For the second largest list, we will give a tested Italian queen in May, 1877.

For the third largest list, we will give a copy of The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1877 posters and the second largest list, we will give a copy of The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1877 posters and the second largest list, we will give a tested largest list, we will give a copy of The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for list. post-paid.

For the fourth largest list we will send, post-paid, a copy of Vol. I. of The American Bee Journal, bound.

See our club rates on page 246 of this issue. Names and money can be sent in as received, mentioning that you wish to compete for the prizes, and we will open an account accordingly. Work should be commenced at once.

Give Plenty of Room and Honey.

In most localities the season has been one which has yielded an unusual harvest of honey, and many hives which have been left to take care of themselves will be in bad condition for winter by reason of their plentiful stores. Especially where the flow of honey has continued up to the first of September, no time should be lost in examining every hive to see that room enough is left for the occupancy of brood. If every frame is filled with honey, except a shallow depth at the bottom of part of them, the colony will scarcely survive the winter. If any colonies need to be fed no better use can be made of some of the frames of honey in the over-full colonies than to give them to those which have not sufficient stores for winter, returning empty combs in place of the full ones. If this cannot be done then extract the honey from one or more of the combs and have plenty of empty worker cells in the middle of the brood nest. Do not, however, go to the other extreme, and extract most of their honey, thinking there will be time enough for them to fill up, and if not they can be fed. There is nothing lost by leaving a liberal allowance of honey, and at this season of the year there should be at all times enough honey left in the hives so that if a sharp frost comes and suddenly cuts off the harvest, there will be no necessity to feed for winter. If the yield should continue so as to fill up the hives again, it will be easy to extract again. We are aware that this advice will be lost upon some of the very ones who need it. Having little experience and thinking because honey is still being gathered there is no need yet to think about winter, they will be so anxious for a larger yield of honey that they will plan to leave just as little as nosible in the hives, and perhaps feed too late. or have colonies so weak in stores in the spring that they will build up very slowly, We do not pretend to have fully solved the problem of wintering and springing bees, but are strongly of the opinion that one important factor in the problem is to have plenty of stores and at the same time have plenty of room for the queen to lay. If more honey is left in the hive than will be used in wintering it will not be wasted, and in the spring the bees will increase their numbers more rapidly if they feel that they have plenty. Better extract the overplus at the beginning of the harvest than to try to leave just as little as will carry the bees through.

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Novice inquires, in August number of Gleanings, if the AMERICAN BEE JOUR-NAL or any one else knew that McAllister & Co., of Chicago, were of the fraudulent sort why they did not say so? Now look here, Novice, you may wish you hadn't put that chip on your shoulder. THE AMERI-CAN BEE JOURNAL tries to be a little careful not to speak too hastily on subjects of which it is not fully informed. Some eighteen months ago the advertisement of J. K. McAllister & Co. was refused by the publisher of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL because he was not furnished with satisfactory references, but this lack of information did not warrant publishing the firm as a fraud. Has there been more than one case of unfair dealing reported of them?

Not long ago we ordered a small package of comb foundation, and after putting it into the hives it stretched down in such a way that each particular cell seemed to be making faces at us. Should we not immediately have warned the public that the party was a fraud, sending out what was worse than worthless? Had we done so, hastily, we might have regretted it, for very shortly afterward he gave notice that he had discovered that the material did not work right, and he stood ready to make good all damages. So it is best to go slow and sure in such matters.

The firm of King & Slocum, publishers of the Bee-Keepers' Magazine, of New York, has been dissolved. Mr. Slocum retiring and Mr. Turner taking his place, under the firm name of A. J. King & Co. The new firm has our best wishes for success.

Comb Building.

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Huber thus describes the process of comb building. He speaks of two kinds of workers-"wax-makers" and "nurses." This is an error. There is but one kind of bees. Young bees are the "nurses" and "comb builders," while the older bees gather the honey. He says:

The wax makers, having taken a due portion of honey or sugar, from either of which wax can be elaborated, suspend themselves be each other, the claws of the fore-legs of the lowermost being attached, to those of the hind pair of the uppermost, and form themselves into a cluster, the exterior layer of which looks like a kind of curtain. This cluster consists of a series of festoons or garlands, which cross each other in all directions, and in which most of the bees turn their back upon the observer; the curtain has no other motion than what it receives from the interior layers, the fluctuations of which are communicated to it. All this time the nurse bees preserve their wonted activity and pursue their usual employments. The wax makers remain immovable for about 24 hours, during which period the formation of wax takes place; and thin laminæ of this material may be generally perceived under their abdomen. One of these bees is now seen to detatch itself from one of the central garlands of the cluster, to make a way amongst its companions to the middle of the vault or top of the hive, and by turning itself round to form a kind of void, in which it can move itself freely. It then suspends itself to the eather of the space which it has cleared, the diameter of which is about an inch; it next seizes one of the lamina of wax with a pincer formed by the posterior metatarsus and tibia, and drawing it from beneath the abdominal segment, one of the anterior legs takes it with its claws and carries it to the mouth. This leg holds the lamina with its claws vertically, the tongue rolled up serving for a support, and by elevating or depressing it at will, causes the whole of its circumference to be exposed to the action of the mandibles, so that the margin is soon mawed into pieces, which drop as they are detatched into the double cavity, bordered with hairs, of the mandibles. These fragments, pressed by others newly separated, fall on one side of the mouth and issue from the first proper in the form of a very narrow riband.

the form of a very narrow riband. They are then presented to the tongue, which impregnates them with a frothy liquor like a bouilli. During this operation the tongue assumes all sorts of forms: sometimes it is flattened like a spatula, then like a towel, which applies itself to the riband of wax; at other times it resembles a pencil terminating in a point. After having moistened the whole of the riband, the longue pushes it so as to make it re-enter the mandibles, but in an opposite direction, where it is worked up anew. The liquor mixed with the wax communicates to it a whiteness and opacity which it had not before; and the object of this mixture of bouili, which did not escape the observation of Reaumur, is, doubtless, to give it that ductility and tenacity which it possessem it is narroset extense.

es in its perfect state.

The foundress bee, the name which this int beginner of a comb deserves, next ap-

plies these prepared parcels of wax against the vault of the hive, disposing them with the point of her mandibles in the direction which she wishes them to take; and she continues these manœuvres until she has employed the whole lamina that sife had separated from her body when she takes a second proceeding in the same manner. She gives herself no care to compress the molecules of wax which she has heaped together; she is satisfied if they adhere to each other. At length she leaves her work and is lost in the crowd of her companions. Another succeeds and resumes the employment; then a third; all follow the same plan of placing their little masses; and if any, by chance, gives them a contrary direction, another coming removes them to their proper place. The result of all these operations is a mass or little wall of wax, with uneven surfaces, five or six lines long, two lines high, and half a line thick, which descends perpendicularly below the vault of the hive. In this first work is no angle nor any trace of the figure of the cells. It is a simple partition in a right line without any inflection.

The wax makers having thus laid a foundation of a comb, are succeeded by the nurse bees, which are alone competent to model and perfect the work.

The former are the laborers, who convey the stone and mortar; the latter, the masons, who work them up into the form which the intended structure requires. One of the nurse bees now places itself horizontally on the vault of the hive, its head corresponding to the centre of the mass or wall which the wax makers have left, and which is to form the partition of the comb into two opposite assemblages of cells; and, with its mandibles rapidly moving its head, it moulds in that side of the wall, a cavity which is to form the base of one of the cells to the diameter of which it is equal. When it has worked some minutes it departs, and another takes it place, deepening the cavity, heightening its lateral margins by heaping up the wax to right and left by means of its teeth and forefeet, and giving them a more upright form; more than twenty bees successively employ themselves in this work. When arrived at a certain point, other bees begin on the yet untouched and opposite side of the mass, and, commencing the bottom of two cells, are in turn relieved by others. While still engaged in this labor, the wax makers return, and add to the mass, augmenting its extent in every way, the nurse bees again continuing their operations. After having worked the bottom of the cells of the first row into their proper forms, they polish them, and give them their finish, while others begin the outline of a new series.

The cells themselves, or prisms, which result from the reunion and meeting of the sides, are next constructed. These are engrafted on the borders of the cavities hollowed in the mass; the bees begin them by making the contour of the bottoms, which at first is unequal, of equal height; thus all the margins of the cells offer an uniformly level surface from their first origin, and until they have acquired their proper length. The sides are heightened in an order analogous to that which the insects follow in finishing the bottoms of the cells; and the length of these tubes is so perfectly proportioned that there is no observable inequality

between them. It is to be remarked that though the general form of the cells is hexagonal, that of those first begun is pentagonal, the side next the top of the hive, and by which the comb is attached, being much broader than the rest, whence the comb is more strongly united to the hive, than if these cells were of the ordinary shape. It these cells were of the ordinary shape. It, of course, follows that the base of these cells, instead of being formed like those of the hexagonal cells, of three rhomboids, consist of one rhomboid and two trapeziums

The form of a new comb is lenticular, its thickness always diminishing towards the edges. This gradation is constantly observable, whilst it keeps enlarging in cirservable, which it keeps entarging in cir-cumference; but as soon as the bees get sufficient space to lengthen it, it begins to lose this form and to assume parallel sur-faces; it has then received the shape which it will always preserve.

The bees appear to give the proper forms to the bottoms of the cells, by means of their antennæ, which extraordinary organs their antennæ, which extraordinary organs they seem to employ as directors, by which their other instruments are instructed to execute a very complete work. They do not remove a single particle of wax until the antennæ have explored the surface that is to be sculptured. By the use of these organs, which are so flexible and so readily applied to all parts, however delicate, that they can perform the functions of compasses in measuring very minute objects, they can work in the dark, and raise these wonderful combs, the first production of insects. of insects.

Every part of the work appears a natural Every part of the work appears a natural consequence of that which precedes it, so that chance has no share in the admirable results witnessed. The bees cannot depart from their prescribed route, except in consequence of particular circumstances, which alter the basis of their labor. The original mass of wax is never augmented, but by an uniform quantity; and what is most astonishing, this augmentation is made by the wax makers, who are the depositories of wax makers, who are the depositories of the primary matter, and possess not the art of sculpturing the cells.

The bees never begin two masses for combs at the same time; but scarcely are some rows of cells constructed in the first, when two other masses, one of each side of the restablished at each side of it, are established at equal distances from it, and parallel to it, and then again two more exterior to these. The combs are always enlarged and lengthened in a progression, proportioned to the priority of their origin, the middle comb being constantly origin, the middle comb being constantly advanced beyond the two adjoining ones by some rows of cells, and they beyond those that are exterior to them. Was it permitted to these insects to lay the foundation of all their combs at the same time, they could not be placed conveniently or parallel to each other. So with respect to the cells, the first cavity determines the place of all that succeed it.

A large number of bees work at the

that succeed ft.

A large number of bees work at the same time on the same comb; but they are not moved to it by a simultaneous, but by a successive impulse. A single bee begins every partial operation, and many others in succession add their efforts to hers, each appearing to act individually in a direction impressed either by the workers who have preceded it, or by the condition in which it finds the work. The whole population of

wax workers is in a state of the most com-plete inaction, till one bee goes forth to lay the foundations of the first comb. Im-mediately others second her intentions, ad-ding to the height and length of the mass; and when they cease to act, a bee, if the term may be used, of another profession, one of the nurse bees, goes to form the draft of the first cell in which she is succeeded by others.

"So work the honey bees Creatures that by a rule in Nature, teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom," -SHAKESPEARE.

From the English Manual of Bee-Keeping.

Effects of Stings.

Mr. G. Walker, of Wimbledon, has re-corded an experiment he made on himself to try how long, and how many stings, it would require to get inoculated. He gives the following as the modus operandi and

result, viz:-I went to one of my hives, caught a bee, placed it on my wrist, and allowed it to sting me, taking care that I received the sting me, taking care that I received the largest amount of poison by preventing it from going away at once; then I let the poison-bag work, which it does for some time after being separated from the bea. The first day I only stung myself twice. A bee sting has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample, as it has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample, as it has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample, as it has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample, as it has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample, as it has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample, as it has always had a very bad and injurious effect on me insample had not be always had a very bad and injurious effect on the control of the contro jurious effect on me, inasmuch as it has always caused a great amount of swelling and pain; in fact, once when stung on my ear, the part became so painful and swollen that I hardly got any sleep the following night, and it was three days before I recovered. The first few stings I got during this experiment had the usual effect; the whole of my fore-arm was affected with a cutaneous my fore-arm was affected with a cutaneous erysipelas, and there was disorder of the muscular nerves, accompanied with heat, redness, swelling and pain. This attack lasted till Tuesday, and on Wednesday (October 7th) I was so far recovered that, following the same plan, I stung myself three times more also on the wrist. The attack of erysipelas this time was not nearly so severe; but, as before, I felt a stinging sensation as far up as my shoulder, and I noticed that a lymphatic gland behind my ear had increased considerably in size, the ear had increased considerably in size, the poison being taken up by the lymphatic system. On Saturday (October 10th) I again system. On Saturday (October 10th) 1 again treated myself to three stings, and the pain was considerably less, though the swelling was still extensive. At the end of the next week (October 17th) I had had eighteen stings; then I stung myself seven times more during the next week, and I reached the number of this travers on October 31st. the number of thirty-two on October 31st; the course of the experiment having lasted nearly four weeks. After the twentieth sting there was very little swelling or pain, only a slight itching sensation, with a small amount of inflamation in the immediate neighborhood of the part stung, which did not spread further; and I stung myself on November 8th, without its having any effect on me on me.

SEND NAMES.—Our triends will greatly oblige us by sending the names of such of their neighbors as keep bees and do not take THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and we will send them a sample copy.

Biographical.

The late Adam Grimm.

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Adam Grimm was born in Germany, in the year 1824. His father kept a few hives of bees in which Adam took deep interest, and did not rest satisfied till he himself became the owner of a few colonies.

He emigrated to this country in 1849, settling at Jefferson, Wis., on a farm where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred April 10, 1876. Soon after settling at Jefferson he obtained a few colonies of bees and was so successful with them, that at a time when all other crops failed, his

He had an intense enthusiasm in the business and worked so hard in the apiary as probably to shorten his life. His success was the cause of many others engaging in the business.

He established a bank at Jefferson, of which he was eashier, (his bees having provided the capital) but during the honey harvest he left the bank to the care of employees and went from one apiary to the other, personally supervising all that was

We shall not soon forget two or three pleasant visits which we made at his home with his interesting family. He told us that his wife remonstrated with him for working so hard, telling him that he now had a com-



Truly Yours, Adams Grimms

bees came to the rescue and helped him over the most critical time of his life.

In 1863 he had increased his apiary to 60 stocks of black bees in all sorts of box hives, and in 1864 he commenced to use frame hives and transferred all his bees into them. In the same year—1864—he bought his first Italians and as rapidly as possible Italianized his apiary, and then sold large numbers of Italian queens all over the

About 1869 or 1870 he imported, personally, 100 Italian queens, 60 of which were alve on their arrival at New York. Of this number he introduced 40 in his own aplatics. He introduced the state of the second less of ries. He increased his stock regardless of cost, every year, but had larger returns especially in late years both from the sale of honey and bees. Queen rearing he ought unprofitable.

petence, and could give up his bees with the laborious care of so many, but he seemed to think the returns were large for the amount of labor, making the work still a pleasure, although no longer a necessity. He reached the number of 1,400 colonies, and on one of our visits when he had nearly 1,000 colonies, he said, with a half-comical 1,000 colonies, he said, with a half-comical expression, "What would I do if all should die in the winter?" And then the comical look giving way to one of German determination, he said, "I would buy some more, and with so many hives full of empty comb I would show you how soon I would fill them up again."

His daughters, Katie and Maggie, (since married) were his able and faithful assistants, and the son, George, since his father's death has assumed the principal care of the bees, for which he is well fitted by his previous training.

vious training.

Correspondence.

For the American Bee Journal.

Queens' Friends and Foes.

I have practiced introducing queens by merely waiting till queen cells were started, and then placing the queen on the comb amongst the bees, without using any precautionary measures whatever, and have never failed when honey was yielding, but have often noticed that in front of such a hive shortly afterward, a number of dead bees would be found on the ground. For a long time it puzzled me to know what this meant, but I finally came to the conclusion that the bees had a battle amongst themselves, one party attacking the newly introduced queen, and the other party defending her, and that the dead bees in front of the hives were slain in such battles.

hives were slain in such battles.

About the middle of last July in extract-About the middle of last July in extracting the honey from a two-story hive, I found the queen in the upper story with brood scattered through both stories. In order to be sure to put the queen where I wanted her to be, after I was through overhauling both stories, I put her in a tumbler turned upside down over a sauce dish. After finishing my work with the hive, I placed the queen on top of the frames and she was immediately attacked. I took out the ball of bees which enclosed her, and as I did so a small cluster dropped off the main ball, and this small cluster remained clinched evidently battling one another. I then dropped the ball containing the queen in a tumbler of water, but interest the story with the containing the queen in a tumbler of water, but interests the story with the containing the queen in a tumbler of water, but interests the story with the containing the queen in a tumbler of water, but interests the story with the story water, but interests the story with the story water another. I then dropped the ball containing the queen in a tumbler of water, but instead of separating they remained in a firm ball. After they had become motionless from drowning, I took them out and easily separated the queen, which I placed on top of a hive cover in the shade, to dry off and revive. On the top of the frames where I had placed the queen I found two bees which had just been killed at the spot where the queen was. I then closed up the hive and looking at the tumbler and sauce dish which had contained the queen, I noticed that the dish was soiled by bees which had been previously in it, (for I had been using it all day to hold different queens) and undoubtedly the strange and unpleasant odor given to the queen, by being in the soiled dish was the cause of the bees attacking her. After the queen had revived, I daubed her with honey and placed her on the porch, where she was caressed by the bees which first met her, and very soon quite a crowd collected about her. Gradually the appearance of the bees assumed that doubtful aspect, in which you scarcely know whether they are foes or friends to the queen. Very soon the queen was enveloped by a large mass of bees. She was a choice queen and I was very anxious ing the queen in a tumbler of water, but inwas enveloped by a large mass of bees. She was a choice queen and I was very anxious for her safety, but it was growing late in the evening and I was to leave the next morn-ing, so I decided to let the bees take their own course. I visited the hive the last thing before going to bed, but found no change in the situation. I put a quilt in front of the hive so that I might find the dead queen thereon if she was killed. I went to the hive the first thing in the morning and found the cluster shifted from the porch to the side of the hive, smaller in

size and less compact. Whilst I was watching them, the queen emerged from the cluster, and quietly walked into the hive. On the quilt were the slain bodies of some thirty workers. On visiting them two weeks later I found the queen doing faithful duty, as if nothing had happened.

Very clearly here were two different very clearly here were two different parties; and I do not remember ever to have seen this matter mentioned by any one except Mr. Chas. Dadant. Can the knowledge be turned to any practical account?

B. Lunderer.

For the American Bee Journal.

Bees Stinging to Death.

While the Prussian army at Sadowa was fighting the Austrian forces, one of their batteries took position in a walled garden. In this garden, behind the guns, were a few stands of bees. The walls of the garden had been bored to make battlements, so that the gunners protected against the fire of the enemy could point their guns from behind the shelter of the high stone walls. Suddenly a bombshell fell in the garden, not far from the bees and bursting struck the hives. The bees became angry and rushed on the gunners and horses. Men and horses were literally covered with stinging bees. The guns were deserted and in spite of the haste of the retreat, several horses were killed, two men could not recover, and many others were several weeks before regaining their health.

The Franco-Prussian war had also a few episodes in which bees have played their part. At the battle of Beaumont, in the vilage of Warniforet, a farmer had about 60 bee hives. When the Prussians invaded the village, some soldiers, elated by their success, had the unhappy idea of feasting with honey. They had routed the proud French army, could a few small insects resist their attacks? With their sabres they loosened hastily the caps of most of the hives to rob their contents. The bees astonished at such an affront remained quiet a few instants, then rushing en masse they made a vigorous attack on their assallants. Four Prussian soldiers were killed instantly, four more did not recover, and several others remained for months in the ambulance before being able to resume service again.

Dr. Schweinfurt, in relation of his expedition across Central Africa, narrates that, while he was ascending Bahr-el-Abiadone of the forks of the upper Nile—the wind being contrary his boat could not use its sails. Some men were sent on shore to tow it with a rope. This rope while dragged on the ground hit and disturbed a bee hive. The revenge of these insects was not long delayed. A full swarm fell on the towers, who hastened to jump into the river to repair to the boat by swimming. The bees followed them to the boat and in their fury attacked all the crew, even the botanist who was in his cabin quietly occupied in fixing plants in his herbarium. There was a general rush out. The Doctor himself jumped into the river to escape the fury of the insects. Little by little the bees returned to their hive and quietness was restored. When the battle was over it was found that two men had been stung to death, and there were as many wounded as

were men on board. Schweinfurt adds that all the flotilla which was following him numbering 16 boats were equally assailed by these revengeful insects.

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8 es of Egyptian bees are far worse than the races of bees known here and worse than the bad hybrids. Nothing can quiet them when their anger has been aroused. The writer of this article has seen two Egyptian colonies in the apiary of Count Barbo, in Italy. For weeks after their hives had been opened for some operation nobody could go within 15 yards of their hives without being

Every bee-keeper should remember that when a person has received many stings the first thing to do is to remove the stings by slipping the edge of a knife on the skin. Pinching the sting with the fingers would empty the venom bag into the wound. The best way to prevent evil consequences is to envelop entirely the patient in a thick wet cloth and to cover him with blankets in order to stimulate the perspiratory organs. A tablespoonful of common salt should be dissolved in the water to be used, then two or three spoonsfuls of ammonia should be added and mixed. Care should be taken that the patient breathe not too freely the vapors of ammonia. To drink one or two drops of ammonia in a glass of water or tea would greatly prevent the swelling from spreading on the parts of the body that have not been stung.

CH. DADANT.

For the American Bee Journal.

Growlers.

Who are growlers? Answer: those who speak against any popular opinion. To speak the opinions of the majority is patriotic. To speak those of the minority is growling. Every grand truth through all the past ages has been held up by the shoulders of the few. Error sweeps over the land like a mighty flame fanned by a thousand breaths. We very much dislike to see in our journals, personalities or quarrels between man and man, but those between mind and principles, plans, etc., are tween mind and principles, plans, etc., are

the guide-boards to success.

If to battle, kill, and throw overboard petted plans is growling, A. I. Root is the boss growler. In "Our own Apiary," for August, "do you find boxes are among the things that were?" No, this was written a few years ago. Novice, do you mean to say that bees will go way up through all these stories of comb and work on top? these stories of comb and work on top. That's heresy; modern bee-culture says: "pull off and throw away those honey-boards and set your boxes right down on the frames." Why I thought the house apiary was particularly designed for the extractor. I thought the house apiary for comb honey was growled out in a back number We growled out what you now say in regard to one and two-story hives, over one year ago at our State convention. say in regard to one and two-story hives, over one year ago at our State convention. Novice, don't you undertake to steal any of our ancient thunder, such as watching our colonies close, and see that they always have room during the honey months. What do you suppose keeps us, simplicity, old-style bee-keepers busy from 12 to 15 hours per day? Why may I not as well growl against comb foundations now, as for you to growl against stimulative and all kinds to growl against stimulative and all kinds of liquid feeding? Is it a crime to find out

the error of a system a little in advance? Is that what some of our apiarian brothers, who hate a ripple but seem to love the silent stagnant pool, call growling?

'Let anarchy's broad tnunder roll, And tumult do its worst to thrill, There is a silence, to the soul More awful and more startling still."

And here it is, for it tells nothing

And here it is, for it tells nothing.

"My beautiful yellow pets have made some surplus (which we all like to eat), and have increased from 5 to 80 colonies. We have not spent much time nor money with them, and, though this is our first year, we know we can make 500 lbs. out of the dear little creatures. Any one who says we can't, is a growler, and very disagreeable. Long may you wave Mr. Editor.

EPHRIHAM DO-EASY." EPHRIHAM DO-EASY."

"Light draughts intoxicate the brain, While drinking largely sobers us again."

Time is a quaint old gent, and carries a sharp reaper and mower, (old style) but that he will never sever the goodwill between all brother bee-keepers is the earnest wish of your subscriber. Let us seek the naked truth wherever she may be secreted.

If the black bee has good qualities, let us hear of them occasionally. If it be a fact that movable frames have objections, let us that hovable frames have objections, let us point them out. I am carefully testing 8 bs. of white and yellow foundation from each of Messrs. Perrine and Root, and am sorry to say, up to this date, they seem to be hunting a seat among the impracticables thrown overboard. Will report in full by and by, and wish to hear from others.

JAMES HEDDON. Dowagiac, Mich., Aug. 4, 1876.

For the American Bee Journal.

Controlling Swarming.

On page 181 "A Beeasticus" says, "Now, this talk about controlling the swarming propensity of bees is all a humbug from be-ginning to end. If the season is propitious ginning to end. If the season is propitious and your bees come out strong and healthy in the spring, they will swarm more or less, and there is no effectual way of preventing it." Now friend B., I say there is a way and we do it every time. When the swarming time came our bees were very strong, hives chock full of brood and bees. We use a frame 11½x13¾, 12 to 16 frames to the hive, and have never had a swarm come off since we left the box hives 5 years ago. All around us the swarms have been coming off thick and fast, one man from 10 has run up thick and fast, one man from 10 has run up thick and fast, one man from 10 has run up to 38 at last accounts, and has sold some. Others have had swarms but not in so large a proportion. You may say it's my large hive that does it. No sir, for a friend has 10 of them, wintered the same, etc., and they have swarmed 4 times. I take care of them for him but could not get time enough to keep them from swarming. All I do is to work with them whenever he calls, if I have time. How do I keep them from swarming? Simply by pinching off the queen cells, not only the large ones, but everything even down to the little cups just started, once in every 5 or 6 days, sometimes started, once in every 5 or 6 days, sometimes let them go a week or ten days. We now have 13 strong stocks and three that will be as strong as any in a short time.

We have had a great deal of rain this season and in consequence bees have done

finely, hives full of honey, besides what we have taken out. White clover covers the ground all around us, and with small patches of catnip and one little patch of rape, gives the bees plenty to do, though just now it is too cool for them to do much.

"Beeasticus": I am sorry you do not give your right name, for I think an article tended with the patch the statement of the second statement of the sec

fold more interesting if we can know who

the writer is.

Friend Heddon: I agree with you as regards this trying to get every man, woman, and child to keep bees. Why in the world don't you keep bees? Such big profits we make. Well, let us make them and keep it to ourselves, or only tell it to those who are already in the business and take the journals, and let the others alone.

WM. M. KELLOGG.

WM. M. KELLOGG.

Oneida, Ill., July 24, 1876.

The matter of controlling swarming is a very interesting one, especially for those who wish to obtain honey in the comb. Do you work for comb-honey or extracted, friend Kellogg? We think it would be much easier to keep down the swarming impulse if the extractor is freely used. The important problem with some is to keep the bees from swarming while working in boxes. Many cases are reported of Italians swarming without starting any queen cells. Is a wet season best for honey? If we remember rightly, Quinby says the best season is when a drought is threatened.-ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Italian vs. Black Bees.

This is my third year's experience in beekeeping at this place. I commenced with 8 stocks of Italian bees. I bought 50 stocks of black bees from different parties, Italian-ized about one half the first season. I put on boxes during buckwheat and to my sur-prise the black bees were the first to commence in the boxes and gave by far the best yield though the Italians were the strong-est. The next season I put on the boxes early and gave the Italians every advantage but the blacks were the first to commence and kept ahead all the season.

This season I commenced with 65 stocks, about one half Italians and hybrids. Commenced boxing during fruit bloom, but the weather was cold and windy; none commenced in boxes until white clover, June 5.
The clover season ended July 5, it was the
best I ever knew, while it lasted. My best stock of black bees put up 150 lbs. of white Loney in 4 h boxes, while the best Italians put up 120 lbs. Several stocks of blacks went from 100 lbs. to 140 lbs., only one Italian reached 100 lbs.; yet the stocks were all strong and in good condition in the spring. After this experience I am forced to the conclusion that as box workers the black bees are the best. Where the extractor is used the Italians are all that is claimed for them. I only use the extractor as a necessity. Box honey is my hobby. Bees have just commenced on buckwheat, the pros-

pect is good for a fine crop.

JOHN VANDERVORT.

Wyoming Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1876.

For the American Bee Journal, My Bees.

I went out July 28 and found three more natural swarms had been added. Many of the hives were so crammed with honey that the fives were so craimined with noney that the queen had very little room for eggs. On my previous visit I had run out of frames, and had left some of the new swarms with hives only half filled with frames as they were so weak that I thought they would need no more for a couple of weeks, but in this I was mistaken, and in some of them combs were built from the some of them combs were built from the guilt. My object was to take just as little from the bees as possible, for I was more anxious to leave them strong than to get honey. I had ordered some hive material from Oatman & Sons with some misgivings as to whether it would be just exactly right, but I could not have asked for greater exactness, so I filled all up with frames where needed, extracted some of the combs. took others from the strong and gave to the weak, and started 11 more new colonies which made the total number 84. Where I took full frames from a hive I gave in their place in most cases frames of foundation.

I find it works best not to have the foundation come very near the bottom bar. It might do in tolerably cool weather or in a weak colony but in a strong colony the bese will commence work on the whole surface of the foundation, and the weight of so many bees when the weather is hot enough to soften the wax, makes it stretch and double over on the bottom bar. Perhaps a depth of 6 inches gives the most satisfactory results, but in that case the bees will add some drone comb in some of the frames. About a quarter of an inch space at the side seems to work well. I would suggest to those who have many frames to fill with foundation, to have the melted wax, or wax and rosin, in something like a kerosene can, so that the constant dipping of the tea spoon may be avoided, and the little spout of the can may be easily directed where the melted material shall trickle along the edge of the foundation. It is quite important that the edge which is cemented to the frame shall be cut perfectly true to make quick and easy work. If the foundation is to be used for brood comb rosin and wax may be used for cement; but if for comb honey, wax alone must be used or care be taken, in cutting out, that none of the cement hear the earth. B. LUNDERER. ment be on the comb.

For the American Bee Journal.

Can Bees Hear?

MR. EDITOR:-My manipulations with bees for this season are nearly over; and as I promised to experiment further in answer to the above question, I will now, with your permission, give the result of my experiments:

Sound is transmitted by wave-motion through the air; the intenser the sound the more powerful the wave, so that by their increased force objects with which they come in contract are brought into a tremor, and are even broken by their force.

Sound always produces a tremor or jar.

Sound always produces a tremor or jar. The finer the structure of the organ for the reception of sound the slighter the sound may be to be detected by that organ. No living creature is absolutely deaf or without the power to detect sound. Some may have no special organ for hearing, yet they feel the effects of sound if sufficiently powerful to jar them.

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Entomologists give the bee no organ of sound—at least not to my knowledge—and sound—at least not to my knowledge—and some treatises do not even theorize whether they can or cannot hear. Whether the fact that they can hear or not will ever, as far as utility is concerned, effect the success of the aplarist remains to be learned. If a little theorizing be in order, I would say that I believe if they can hear we will, after learning the effect a peculiar sound has upon them, be enabled to control many of their movements, among which swarming will be the most prominent; the discarding by intelligent bee-keepers of tin pans, bells, etc., to the contrary notwithstanding.

I regret to say as regards the investiga-

etc., to the contrary notwithstanding. I regret to say as regards the investigation of this subject, that I have had no exexperience this season with absconding swarms, but such other experiments tried and observations made I will now briefly give. In making nuclei I found, after shaking bees into it and after they had struck up a quick march around the hive and were making the air vocal with the music, by holding a card with adhering bees, taken from the hive I was dividing, directly over them, the bees on the card, though quiet before, would soon "come in on the chorus" and make their way for the line of march. I also found by going up quietly behind a hive after dark and clapping my hands several times near the hive ping my hands several times near the hive and out of their sight—supposing they can see after dark—it had the effect of checksee after dark—it had the effect of checking the hum produced by ventilating the hive, and for a couple of minutes all was quiet, and the sentinels at the entrance were reconnoitering to learn the cause of the disturbance, when the hum was again resumed. This I tried carefully and am positive as to the result. I also tried the experiment W. W. Lynch suggested, but am not satisfied with the result.

All experiments and observations that.

All experiments and observations that give the bees an opportunity of coming in contact with each other cannot be satisfactory evidence that they can hear. My experiments were made to avoid this.

J. D. KRUSCHKE.

Beeton, Ont., Aug. 8, 1876.

For the American Bee Journal.

Answer to Mr. McNeil.

In the August number of the American Bee Journal, Mr. J. W. McNeil says that he thinks that some of his queens are not pure, because some of their workers in a pure, because some of their workers in a lew hives are black behind the yellow rings, their abdomen being deprived of hairs, while in some other hives all the bees seem to be young. Mr. McNeil wants from me and others some explanations on this fact.

has far as my knowledge of the purity of the bees goes, I cannot think these bees impure, especially if they are quiet on the combs when the frames are out of the hives and if the workers show more or less distinctly the three yellow rings. If some workers in a few hives have their abdomen shining black I am inclined to think that it is because these workers are accustomed is because these workers are accustomed to rob other hives. I have at several times remarked that robbers are soon deprived of hairs, either because the hairs have been glued by honey or pulled by the bees of the robbed colonies. Everybody knows that some colonies are more inclined to rob than others. Of corresponding these rehamiltonians are more inclined to rob than the some colonies are more inclined to rob than the source of the others. Of course some bees in these rob-bing colonies will look older than in those which have not such robbing propensities. We have had such in our home apiary. I could more exactly say we have every year some colonies which have accustomed to look on the spoils of others as a means of

becoming rich.

A few years ago we had a hive, it was number 18, which was a confirmed robber; as soon as some mischief was done, it was by the bees of this colony, and of no other. by the bees of this colony, and of no other. One of our neighbors came one afternoon saying that our Italians were robbing one of his black hives. It was late in the season, all our colonies seemed quiet. I pointed to him the hive No. 18. "If your bees are robbed by ours it is by this hive." Indeed, this colony was as busy as in a day of full harvest. I closed the entrance and sent are store store the robbing. He found that my son to stop the robbing. He found that there was neither brood nor queen in the robbed hive and only a few hundred black workers left. He saved the honey, but to convince our neighbor that our Italians had convince our neighbor that our realisms had not killed his black bees was not easy; yet as there were no dead bees in the hive and only very few in front of the hive, my son succeeded at last in proving that our bees had robbed the hive when there were not enough bees to defend their stores.

This colony with robbing propensities was always very strong, but it was an annoyance for us and we had to be very careful in order to break up its robbing habits, and we worked to this end for many months; its young bees being taught by the old bees how to rob, it was necessary have an entire generation passed to obtain this desirable result. So after having given them very little opportunity of finding them very little opportunity of finding sweets outside of the nectariums of flowers their robbing propensities disappeared en-tirely during the honey season of the ensu-ing year. We have always since remarked mg year. We have always since remarked that if robbing takes place it is always done by the same colonies. To find these colonies is easy when the robbing is prolonged till night; the robbing colonies working when

To my mind it is probable that the colonies where some of these bald bees exist are accustomed to rob. Can some other bee-keeper give any other and better CH. DADANT. explanation?

An Essay on Bees.

READ BEFORE THE GRANGE, WATERTOWN. N. Y., JAN. 28, 1876.

The honey bee from time immemorial has attracted the attention and care of civilized mankind. The scriptural allusions to them are in connection with the highest kind of living. The expressions, "with honey out of the rock, will I satisfy you?" and, "butter and honey shalt thou eat, thou that sin not;" with many others give an idea of the value the ancients set upon it as an article of food. And when the psalmist says, "eat of food. And when the psalmist says, "eat thou honey for it is good," the most of us will, I think, quite readily agree with him. No farmer's home seems to me complete, without a few hives of bees. The pleasure of seeing them toil, and in caring for them, (to say nothing of their influence) is with many people far greater than in the care and observation of the habits of any of the animals that are attached to the farmer's house. Yet the knowledge concerning the bee, and its care, is far less general than it should be. A family of bees consists of the queen, who is capable of laying from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per day, many times her bulk; the workers which are neither male nor female; and the drones, which are male bees. When the family becomes too large the workers take a common worker egg and place it in a queen cell, or enlarge three worker cells into one, and when the egg is developed into a grub, they feed it a different kind of food, and the result is a queen. What that food is I believe is not known. When there is more than one queen, which an experienced ear can detect by the piping sound they give, the bees do not appear to do much else than keep the queens apart, as they will destroy one another, and if there chances to come two or three rainy days in succession, they will destroy one; and when the weather becomes fair raise another.

The old queen goes with the first swarm of the season, and lives a number of years, as I know from one that I had which was disabled. The workers during the busy season do not live on an average of over two months, as once I tested by taking a queen from a black swarm, that had been hived ten days, and introducing an Itatian queen. In ten days the young Italians began to show themselves, and in four weeks there was not a black bee left. Their method of calling each other, with the power to lead where they can get honey, or have found a new home, with many other interesting things, must be omitted for want of time. I have never failed to secure a fair crop of surplus honey, by following these simple rules: The hive should contain about 1,800 square inches; if larger, saw through comb and all, some cold day, to make smaller.

If the swarms are strong raise them from the stool in winter not less than a half inch on the side, least exposed to the wind, as it will prevent their freezing to death. The cause of their freezing is, their breath condensing, making the poor things look as if they had come out of water, which is really the truth. Plenty of air will always prevent it. Weak swarms, or those with little honey, should be turned upside down in a cellar. Never use an old hive for a new swarm, without first taking off the top board and planing it; also the inside. If a swarm has not enough of honey to winter through with, feed with good sugar, of which take two pails to one of boiling water; when cool put some empty comb on the top of the hive, covering it with a top box, after putting the liquid on, and opening a hole for the bees to get to it. If bees rob, close the aperture of the hive being robbed, so as to admit of but one bee at a time. The boxes for surplus honey, should be made with four sides of glass; being very easily made, and makes a neat package. Put in the boxes pieces of comb about two inches square; the bees will then have something to start from, and you will have as many combs as you put pieces. Put on the boxe in the spring as soon as they begin to carry

honey, if you would secure much from the old swarms, and on the new swarms about three days after they are hived. Boxes that have been on a hive once must be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned before using or they will not work in them.* The comb is secured to the boxes by melting a little beeswax and dipping the comb in it. To remove surplus boxes I have found nothing so good as two pieces of heavy sheet iron, 3 in. wide and 7 in. long; ½ in. of one end turned at right angles with the left; run both under the box, leave one on the hive the other draw off with the box; and not a bee can escape from either. Plug the holes with twisted grass, as it is next to impossible to get anything else out after they have waxed it over.†

Put the box with honey and bees in a

waxed it over.†
Put the box with honey and bees in a dark place letting in just a little light which will enable them to find their way out, and not back which they will try to do. Do not examine them often when they are storing honey, or they will stop. The box covering the honey boxes should be well made, and fitting the hive tight enough to exclude light; but be sure to have them well shaded in hot weather, or you will fail to get much else but swarms, of which there will be plenty. There should be at least two thicknesses of boards over the surplus boxes. In the treatment of them most people have to be protected, so that they can harm and handle them without nervousness and fear, which always makes them worse, or let them severely alone; like many sinful sweets they carry a sting behind; and most of us, as our worthy secretary remarked last week, "have a world of respect for a bee's business end," which end he referred to, I do not know; perhaps both, as both are busy ends occasionally. With a yard and a half of mosquito netting thrown over the head, and the sides buttoned under a thin coat,; and a pair of harvest gloves on, they will not attempt any business transactions with you, for they know they cannot.

Marvin Snell.

[*Unless some filth has accumulated in the boxes, we doubt the necessity of cleaning them, and if the bees have before used them, some bits of comb being left in, they will be used more readily than new boxes.

† The holes may easily be closed by laying a block or bit of board on them.

† On a hot day we should rather be excused from being buttoned up in even a thin coat. All the protection needed is a light veil ready to be pulled down whenever the bees show anger, or for a timid person it may be kept down all the time. Gloves are much in the way, and bees will very rarely sting the hands, even when angry enough to sting the face.—Ed.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Reply to Friend Roop.

There you go, friend Hiram, off the handle again. It was after I thought it strange that you should contract for 10c. (and I am informed you paid the freight clear to Cincinnati and threw in the packages) that I concluded to look the thing fair in the face,

and take 10c. per lb. for my extracted crop, right through, (not 21 barrels of the chi icest) nett cash at my door. I did not know there was any asylum at Kalamazoo. Probably, because I never had any friends or relations in it. If your extracted honey only costs you 1c. per lb. and you get 10c. for it, you have a business and a conscience that will make a rich man of you. How do you know how much comb honey I can produce? If I should race it with you another season, how in the name of creation am I to know how much nectar you sling out? It know how much nectar you sling out? It may be you can beat yourself 10 to 1, but before you get too uneasy about a few bar-rels of nectar, try your hand at the yields of comb honey in fancy little boxes, realized by Doolittle, Hetherington and others. I can get far more than half as much comb as of extracted honey, with much less labor, and then get nearly three times the price per pound for it.

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Now, if you don't stop such kind of talk, we will get up a surprise party and come up and see you, and perhaps locate in your vicinity, near the "swamps of Michigan," where the extracted honey slashes down by bucketsful. Hiram, toot your horn some more.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich., July 31, 1876.

For the American Bee Journal.

Bees Making their Homes in Houses.

I did not know till recently that this was of frequent occurence in this part of the world. But my well known interest in bees makes people tell me now everything relating to them which they think in any way

makes people tell me now ting to them which they think in any way strange or interesting.

Astock of bees have been living in the Woodville bank for 7 or 8 years. I do not know anything of the position they occupy, but they must have had sufficient room as they have never been known to swarm till last year. The people who had charge of them took the honey from the swarm so late in the season that they did not have time to replace it, and starved in consequence. I think more bees are lost from this cause than from any other.

I visited a friend last week in whose house there is a fine colony of bees which have built their combs under the second story floor, between it and the ceiling underneath. They enter through a crack under the eaves of the house. They have

der the eaves of the house. They have been there 8 or 9 years. Last year the lady came to see me and told me about them, and came to see me and told me about them, and I advised her to take up the floor and get some of the honey—insisting though on its being done early in the season so that the bees would have time to gather more. When I was there the other day she told me that she had taken from them 5 gallons, or more, of nice honey. She did not invade the brood nest and did not see a cell occupied with egg brood or pollen, or any empty with egg brood or pollen, or any empty brood nest and did not see a cell occupied with egg brood or pollen, or any empty comb but all filled with capped honey. She is quite delighted with her little store-room, but intends trying to get a swarm from it next spring by setting a hive above with a hole bored in it and a corresponding one in the floor immediately beneath it. I one in the floor immediately beneath it. I advised her to insert some of their own unsealed brood with adhering bees in the pro-posed hive and promised her an Italian queen for the new stock. I have a friend near Bayou Sara, La., who

has a stock of bees between the walls of an out-house in her yard, which have been there three years, and have supplied the family with some honey each year, though they are not so comfortably situated as the bees mentioned above. The outer boards are thin and there are some cracks so large that you can look through them and see the bees and their stores. The combs are parallel with the boards, so there is only room for two or three, and the poor bees must feel some of our sudden changes of temperature very keenly. These bees are in charge of a very intelligent and interesting ature very keenly. These bees are in charge of a very intelligent and interesting little boy. I was there a while since and he was delighted at the prospect of a bee chat, but commenced thinking the grown folks would not give him a chance for it after all, so after a while I proposed to him that we should just have mama and sisters go to the bees and he could ask as many questions as he pleased. He had another stock which he had managed very well. It was in a box hive, but he shaded and fed it and cleaned out the moths as well as he could. I have still another friend—all of these

ladies are widows—who is living in a house that must contain many swarms. They are located in the walls and in the spans above some dormer windows. They supply her with more than enough honey for her table.

A gentleman of my acquaintance has a widowed aunt, in whose house some bees widowed aunt, in whose house some bees have made themselves a home in a dormer window for many years. The window is kept closed and they have a nice roomy house. She suspends frames and gets them filled. What a pity Novice's house apiary proved a failure! Such a contrivance would put an effectual stop to the stealing of honey from the hives—a desideratum devoutly to be wished here. be wished here.

be wished here.

Many years ago a colony of bees took up their quarters on the outside of a large tree near Vidalia, opposite Natchez. The manager of the place would never allow them to be disturbed, and they remained there for a number of years. In parts of Texas where trees are scarce I am told bees often locate in the grass, on bushes, or on the outside of their hives when full and can find no better places, and they manage to live and often prosper in these unpromising homes.

homes.

homes.

In spite of our sweet, bright flowers the year round, I fancy if they could choose, our little pets would take a little of your winter to get away from some of our summer. I think, perhaps, much of their short lives is worn away in trying to keep cool, so I do as much as I can to help mine in this endeavor—shade as much as possible and sprinkle —shade as much as possible and sprinkle
when very hot and the water can be had.
Last summer I had an opportunity of learning how much heat one little bee can fan ing how much heat one little bee can fan away. I had an immature drone on my finger, which I had just killed, a worker lit on it and commenced fanning, perhaps she hoped to restore it; her wings moved so rapidly that I could not see them, and if my finger had been dipped in ether it would not have felt colder. Twice I have chanced to have bees open when a storm suddenly came up. The behavior of the little creatures was strange, beyond description. They were buzzing as usual when they noticed it and instantly they became as still as death. Nothing could have displayed terror more plainly than their demeanor.

Woodville Miss. Anna Saunders.

Woodville, Miss. ANNA SAUNDERS.

Old Silas Hiving Bees.

WHAT HE EXPECTED, AND WHAT HE DIDN'T.

The old gentleman's name is Silas, and that of his eldest son is George; his wife's name is Matilda, and his three pretty daughters are named Helen, Alice and Susie; there is a little Silas, too, and an other boy whose name is too queer to men-

The bees had alighted in a great bunch, as large as a half-bushel measure, on the limb of a peach tree in the yard. A table is placed under the overhanging limb, spread with a clean white cloth, and the hive plac-

Then one of the boys, one that is good for nothing else, is sent into the tree to sever the limb; the limb comes down slowly and easily, and the old gent below, dressed in a great coat, buckskin gloves, cowhide boots, and a bed quilt tied around his neck and face, slyly manipulates a twig from the tree, and in two minutes has safely coaxed every bee into the hive, during all of which time Matilda and Helen and Alice and Susie pound the bottoms out of just four tin pans; little Silas does his prettiest yelling, while little Silas does his prettiest yelling, while the boy with the queer name is just old enough to slip behind the house and wait for the thing to come to a point. That is the way the thing ought to have gone off; but that isn't the way it did. Silas, the elder, was very comfortably bundled up for so warm a day, and he had his suit well arranged, only he forgot to tie the strings around the bottom of his pants.

The bees had settled on the limb of a peach tree, and Silas, when his table and white cloth and his hive was all ready, commanded:

manded:
"Now, George, grab that old rusty saw
and climb; I guess you can cut that small
limb off easy enough."

George was just home from a six month's term of school, and he felt a great tenderness for his father, and would have gone through a patch of thistles bare foot to please the old gent, and yet he had a particular dread for the "business end" of a bee, and we will residently of such a crowd of them. cular dread for the "business end" of a bee, and particularly of such a crowd of them. But he obeyed, and began to fiddle away cautiously upon the particular limb. One little bunch of bees dropped off and were caged; another, and another small bunch dropped, and the prospect seemed good, when suddenly an old honey-maker appeared who had been in the business and soared ed, who had been in the business, and soared upward. George shut up one eye quick, gave one terrific surge on the old rusty saw, got out of that tree at one jump and his anxious mother caught a glimpse of him as he flew round the corner of the barn twenty rods away.

rods away.

But poor old Silas! The bees came down and he thought the bunch was as big as a hay-stack now. They did not go into the hive, but they went through his overcoat and bed-quilt as if these had been only mosquito bars, and they climbed up his pants legs, and the old gent danced as he had never danced before; and he slapped his legs, as he had never allowed any one else to slap them, and his voice towered high above the clatter of the tin pans and the shrieks of little Silas as he yelled:

"Throw water on me! throw water on me! soak me, wet me down!"

He rolled three or four times over in the He folied three or four times over in the grass, and sprang up, shouting, "slap me! slap me! can't you slap me?" in the midst of which little Silas crept up behind his infuriated papa and dealt him a lively one with a shingle; but poor little Silas landed the next second against the milk-house, for his pa took him and his shingle for a his pa took him and his shingle for a thousand bees, and gently brushed them off.

Oh, the agony of that three minutes jig!
He appealed to his wife.
"Matilda, for heaven sake, bring me another pair of pants, won't you!"
But these things don't last always, any

more than any other happiness, and after a few minutes the old gent came limping out few infinites the old gent came imping our of the cellar with the pants on that Matilda brought him, feeling much easier, but certainly much fatigued, just as George got back from the barn and the boy with the queer name slipped around the corner of the house. Both boys were anxious to know how matters stood, and asked:
"Did you get 'em hived, pa?"
But the old man was too mad to answer, or even look at his boys. He turned to

Silas and said:

"Little one: you meant all right, and I'm sorry I cuffed you so; next time don't slap so hard."

Then to his wife, "Matilda, to you I owe Then to his wife, "Mattida, to you I owe everything. Accept my heartfelt gratitude. We'll take no more stock in bees. I have made up my mind, and its settled. May our quiet, peaceful farm home never be so stirred up again. Seems to me I never had so much of life crowded into a few short minutes before. Run after the cows now, boys; be off, for its almost dark."

OBSERVER.

or remaining

For the American Bee Journal.

Comb Foundation.

We have given the comb foundation a pretty thorough trial, and I must say it pleases us highly. Have 4 lbs. of it in our hives now, and it makes just as pretty, stright worker as ever gladdened the eyes of a bee-keeper. At first we put in too much of it, filled the frame too full, and the weight of the bees sagged it so that it would roll in an inch or more on the bottom bar. roll up an inch or more on the bottom bar, and the cells towards the top were all twice as long as wide. That was in the strongest stocks, but in the lighter ones and less bees they built it out straight as a board. The they built it out straight as a board. The only fault we find with it is there isn't enough of it. We want more but can hard-ly spare "ye stamps." I think we shall want a good many pounds another season.

Last year I got ten four-frame nuclei with dollar queens from J. Oatman & Co., Dundee, Ill. They built up into ten good strong stocks; wintered tip top, two lost their queens in the spring. Two of them have now increased to three swarms each, two others into two swarms each, and the have now increased to three swarms each, two others into two swarms each, and the rest have helped hugely by brood and bees to build up new stocks. Have just got another dollar queen from the same gentlemen, and I must say without any exception, they are the quitest, prettiest bees I ever handled, and every queen a pure one. I raise all my queens from my "Dundee No. 4;" \$25 would not buy her.

WM. M. KELLOGG.

Oneida, Ill, July 25, 1876.

Los Angeles B. K. Mesting.

The Bee-Keepers' Association met at the ranch of Mr. A. J. Davidson on July 15.

President Bruck called the meeting to

The minutes of the last meeting were

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read and approved.

Mr. Davidson read a report from the committee on sale of honey. Also a letter from J. S. Harbison in regard to the same matter in San Diego. He stated that he had letters from the principal bee-keepers in San Bernardino and Ventura counties, who expressed themselves willing to co-operate

BEPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

DAVIDSON'S APIARY, July 15, 1876. Mr. President, and Members of Los Angeles B. K. Association.

Mr. President, and Members of Los Angeles B.
K. Association.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of a motion passed by our honorable body, appointing a committee to confer with beerepers in this and adjoining counties, for the purpose of securing a fair price for our products, we report the following:
We have received favorable answers to letters written to some of the principal producers of honey in San Bernardino and Ventura counties, in which they promise co-operation, as individuals, and would try to effect an associated action. All, as far as heard from, including representative men in this and San Diego counties, realize the justice and importance of our movement, as it will protect not only the producing class, but also the dealers in honey. We are advised by San Francisco dealers, that producers are very much to blame in our present demoralized market in that city, by ordering forced sales while it is out of season for its sale; and also by sending to parties who, by inexperience, are not informed as to this fact, and have consequently sacrificed their consignments. Our level home markets have been effected in a ently sacrificed their consignments.

sequently sacrificed their consignments. Our local home markets have been effected in a similar way to that of San Francisco, and all of these will act and react so that our Eastern markets will be affected in like manner, according to the well-known laws of trade.

We are also in possession of facts which show clearly that the crop of this season is not large, and if properly offered for market and in the right season, there will not be enough to supply the markets that should depend upon us for this useful article of food. These, with many other reasons that could be adduced, lead us to advise patient adherence to plans that accord with the spirit of the resolution which called into existence this committee.

L. S. BUTLER, Com.

It was moved and adopted that the committee ascertain the charge for a store room in Los Angeles, find a competent person to take charge of and grade honey, and ascer-tain what his remuneration will be for gra-ding and for selling and shipping honey

from this store room.

It was moved and adopted that a competent person be appointed to proceed to San Francisco to urge upon the honey dealers the necessity of co-operating together, of holding the honey until the demand is such that a fair price can be obtained, and to induce them to make advances to producers who may be in need thereof, without sacrifeing the honey at a low, non-paying

fgure, Mr. A. J. Davidson was appointed agent, and agreed to start as soon as he received to defray his traveling expenses.

It was resolved that a collection be taken of volunteers.

Mrs. B. Richardson invited the Association to meet at her place on the first Saturday in September. The invitation was accepted.

The Association tendered thanks to Mr.

Davidson for his hospitality.

Four new members joined the Associa-

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Leck's hall on the third Saturday in August.

W. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Secretary.

For the American Bee Journal.

Introducing Queens.

The killing of queens by introducing is a curse as heavy to the buyer of queens as to the seller. For this killing can happen without the control of the bee-keeper, and, of course, he accuses the sender of having furnished him with a black or hybrid queen instead of the imported or tested one paid for

instead of the imported or tested one paid for.

I see in the American Bee Journal for July the directions given by Nellis Bros. for introducing queens, and want to make a few remarks on this question.

The method proposed by Mr. Nellis will do if the queen to be introduced is on hand. But suppose she is ordered from a beebreeder, and that from some cause or other she does not come when expected; or that she arrives dead. Then this method is at fault. Therefore it cannot be relied on in every case. Especially this removing of the queen, 7 or 9 days beforehand can not do for us importers. Each invoice of bees from Italy remain from 22 to 31 days en route. We cannot tell in advance the precise time of the arrival, and take out the queens in advance; besides, some invoices contain a good many live queens, while others very few. The second and third invoices that we received from Italy this season had only six queens alive out of 44; the fourth and fifth had 43 out of 44. So it would have been an impossibility to have taken out the queens to be replaced by the imported ones, before knowing the number of queens alive, and the imported queens are tired when they arrive, so tired that a delay of a day, sometimes of a few hours, causes the death of one or two queens.

But this is not all. By the method of Mr. Nellis you have to cut all the queen cells which have been made during the 7 or 9 days of the queenlessness of the colony. In very strong colonies to find every queen eell is very difficult. If you miss one your

days of the queenlessness of the colony. In very strong colonies to find every queen cell is very difficult. If you miss one your queen will be killed. I know of several bee-keepers who have had their queen superseded in that way. While others were not aware of the fact and accused their senders of having sent a hybrid queen instead of a pure or tested queen, when the change had happened in their own apiary without their knowledge of the fact.

Is it not more expedient and more safe not to remove the queen to be replaced, before the queen to be introduced is on hand, and to put in the hive the queen caged for 36 or 48 hours, taking care not to disturb the bees and not to let any robber introduce itself in the hive when you liberate her?

self in the hive when you liberate her?

Out of 54 imported queens introduced this spring in our apiary by this method, we have lost but one, who was sick and died a few days after her introduction. The only bad chance that we have encountered with this way of introducing, as is related in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for March, 1876, page 69, is that it sometimes happens that there are two queens in the hive; the one remaining caused the death of our queen. We have had in our apiary and at one of our neighbors a few similar instances, but our neighbors a 1ewthey are of rare occurrence.
CH. DADANT.

Parasites on Bees.

The Rural World reports that at the last meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, Prof. C. V. Riley, the President, read a communication from G. W. Barnes, of San Diego, Cal., in relation to parasites found upon bees in that State. The parasite was described as the color of a flax seed and easily distinguished by the naked eye. It appears usually under the wing of the bee, and adheres with considerable tenacity. It occasionally crawls all over the bee, and is quite agile in its movements. The bees afflicted with the vermin become agitated afflicted with the vermin become agitated and move rapidly over the comb, frequently dying of injuries. The parasites were first noticed there last year, and have again apparent noticed there last year, and have again appeared this season, giving considerable trouble in large apiaries. Specimens of the insects afflicted accompanied the letter, and Prof. Riley said the parasite was the larva of the blister beetle. It was well known that these larvæ attach themselves to bees and were thus carried into the hive, where they usually left the grown bee and attacked the larvæ. Prof. Riley had not before heard that these insects injured the fully developed bees. The information was valuable, if reliable.—Rural New Yorker.

From the Los Angeles Herald.

The Successful Apiarist.

We often hear of men who, by their labor, courage and coolness, have distinguished courage and coolness, have distinguished themselves in battle, and thereby won the plaudits of their countrymen. Their efforts in life are pronounced a decided success. The agricultural press gives, from time to time, accounts of farmers who, commencing in life with little or no capital, have by economy, perseverence and industry secured for themselves and their posterity broad, fertile acres and beautiful homes. They, too, have been successful. And that there And that there too, have been successful. are those who have been eminently successful in our favorite pursuit of bee-culture is ful in our favorite pursuit of bee-culture is well attested by accounts previously published in our journals. The successful bee-keeper, who is he, and what are the rules he adopts as a guidance for his actions? These are the questions we wish to consider, and in so doing we shall submit general principles only. In the first place, he is a person of energy, perseverance and intelligence. He obtains all the information he can in regard to his pursuit, by reading the experience of others and comparing ing the experience of others and comparing it with his own. He accepts nothing as a fact until it has been demonstrated by experiment to be such, and in giving others advice he relates only what he knows to be reliable. He knows at all times the exact condition of his bees, and does not leave them to take care of themselves. They receive all needful care and attention, at the proper time. His hives are of a uniform size, and, of course, contain the movable

frames. His bees are not allowed to over-swarm, and thus become a prey for the moth, but are strong in numbers at all times and seasons of the year. To secure this re-sult, he uses the mel-extractor freely, keep-ing the brood combs clear of honey in the ing the brood combs clear of honey in the working season. He rears his queens from his best and purest stock of Italians, mating them with drones reared from good honey-producing stocks, being careful to avoid "in and in" breeding. His hives, if wintered out of doors, are protected from cold and dampness. And finally, he is an enthusiatic lover of his little pets, and studies their nature and habits with commendable zeal. Many there are who are about to energe in Many there are who are about to engage in Many there are who are about to engage in bee-culture for the sole purpose of making money thereby. And this they expect to do with but little expenditure of time, labor and capital. Let all such persons remember that those who succeed in any busines, are the ones that engage in it from a love of the pursuit, and are willing to devote their best energies to it, with a determination to master every difficulty, and excel in every undertaking.

HEBBERT A. BURCH.

From the American Agriculturist for Aug.

Bee Notes.

As the honey yield draws to a close, which, in most sections, will be during this month, care must be taken to avoid too many partly filled boxes. Beginners are apt to continue to supply the place of full boxes with empty ones too late in the season. Instead of this, the number of boxes should be diminished and in some cases. should be diminished, and in some cases those colonies which work in boxes most rapidly, should finish such as are partly filled by those that work less freely. Box honey that has been removed from the hives, and packed away as directed in the July notes, should be examined occasionally, and if the moth-worm is found in any, they should be either removed, or the boxes placed in a tight box, and fumigated with brimstone. Such boxes should be placed brimstone. Such boxes should be placed by themselves for home use, and when honey is taken from them for the table, all places disturbed by the worms can be cut away. A correspondent asks how the worms could get into his boxes, as he sealed them up tight when taken from the hive. The eggs were deposited in the boxes while on the hive, and sealing up closely aids the progress of the worm, by retaining the heat Worms are seldom found in boxes, except such as contain bee bread.

In most sections swarms will not issue later than this month. Each swarm should be examined to ascertain if it has a laying Young queens are liable to be lost when sometimes a swarm has no means of rearing another, and unless another queen is supplied, or brood from which to rear one is given, the colony will soon be worth-

less.
On page 254, of the July No., under the head of "Among the Farmers," your correspondent asks a plain, practical question, and justly heads his remarks, "Wasted Sweets."—"Why is it that we have no more bees?" is a question that claims the attention of every farmer. In attempting to give some of the reasons why so few bees are kept by farmers, I shall differ somewhat with your correspondent. If all who have attempted bee-keeping had been success-

ful, the number of colonies throughout the country would be far greater than at present. The real answer to the question the country present. The real answer to the question is, that the advance that has been made in bee-culture during the past few years, is not generally understood. The foremost reason that would be given by the inexperienced, would no doubt be the fear of stings. Were the present facilities for substings. stings. Were the present facilities for sub-duing bees, and the ease of ample protec-tion properly understood, the fear of stings would become one of the least hindrances to bee-culture. Again, many farmers, as well as others, would keep a few swarms, if it were not for the idea that they must be watched during swarming time, and thus interfere with their general business. This belongs with many other absurdities of old interfere with their general business. This belongs with many other absurdities of old time bee-keeping. Your correspondent speaks of the ease of preventing loss of swarms. If he means glass during winter and spring, I think he is in error. This is the knotty point of bee-keeping. Not that the loss may not be prevented in a great degree, but he should have said, with earnest care and attention. He suggests that it is not safe to move bees less than three miles. Many can testify to having moved them one

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not safe to move bees less than three miles. Many can testify to having moved them one mile, and even less, with entire satisfaction. I am aware that in urging all to investigate the interests of bee-keeping, I expose myself to criticism. We are told by those interested in the production of honey, that is a doing we are working against our own insensed in the production of honey, that in so doing we are working against our own interest. I can hardly believe their view correct, and if it were, we should hardly be justified in remaining silent, while, as your correspondent truly says, "forage for bees abounds, and acres of honey are hardly sipped." Let me urge then that the readers of these notes procure some standard work on bee-culture, and learn for themselves what, as the late M. Quinby expressed it, "they are losing, not for the asking, but for the taking." Besides it is an interesting pursuit, so much so, that if those who study it never keep a bee, it will be time well spent to learn their natural history.

Let me not be understood as conveying

spent to learn their natural history.

Let me not be understood as conveying the idea that it is a business in which any one can be successful without persevering study and effort, and if one engages in it extensively, he will find plenty of hard work. Bee-keeping as an exclusive business, and the care of a few as amusement of for home supply, involve altogether different methods of handling and practice. While few are adapted to pursue bee-keeping on a large scale, almost any one can ing on a large scale, almost any one can succeed with a few colonies.

Mohawk, N. Y. L. C. ROOT.

Honey Cakes.

Mix a quart of extracted honey with half a pound of powdered white sugar, half a pound of fresh butter and the juice of two oranges or lemons. Warm these ingredients slightly, just enough to soften the butter, slightly, just enough to soften the butter, and then stir the mixture very hard, adding a grated nutmeg. Mix in gradually two pounds or less of sifted flour, make it into a dough just stiff enough to roll out easy, and beat it well all over with a rolling pin; then roll it out into a large sheet half an inch thick, cut it into round cakes with the top of a tumbler dipped frequently in flour, lay them in shallow tin pans slightly buttered, and bake them. and bake them.

Ligurian Bees.

I have been greatly interested in what has been said for and against Ligurian bees, and the conclusion that I have come to is and the conclusion that I have come to is that—First, there must be a profit in keeping Ligurians for sale, to sell in swarms, or to sell queens for ligurianising other swarms; Second, that they are no better honey-producers than the common bees; and, Third, that therefore, to those whose aim is profit by means of honey, it is a loss to invest in Ligurian bees. These conclusions have been arrived at in various ways. So many of the evidences in favor of Ligurian bees. So many of the evidences in favor of Ligurso many of the evidences in favor of Ligurians came from parties who had them to sell, that I could not think their evidence was of a disinterested kind. Then I was greatly astonished that last year no one accepted the competition proposed by Mr. Pettigrew, who advocated the British bee; and, again, your correspondent "B. & W.." who otherwise appears favorable to the Ligurian makes this important statement: "I must acknowledge that I am far from satisfied makes this important statement: "I must acknowledge that I am far from satisfied that the common English bee is not in every way as profitable as the Italian bees. I have now had them for many years." Mr. Pettigrew has the warmest thanks of many. He has fought unflinchingly on behalf of the English bee, and thereby deterred those whose aim was profit from incurring needless outlay in buying bees which, after all that has been said in their favor, have so little proof of their superiority as swarmers or honey gatherers.—London Cottage Gardener. dener.

Is it possible that the different bee-keepers of England are all agreed on the equal value of the common black bee with the Italian, except those who have Italian bees or queens to sell? We would like to ask the British Bee Journal what proportion of those who keep bees for the profit of the honey prefer the black bee? Brother Abbott, please tell.-Ep.7

From the Los Angeles Herald.

A Nut for Bee-Keepers to Crack.

It is, we believe, generally conceded by all, or nearly all, of the leading apiculturists that the fertilization of queens in confinethat the fertilization of queens in confinement is numbered among the impossibilities, or, at least, has proved a failure so far. We are not among the doubting; we believe it can be done and has been done. Now for the facts. While examining a colony of bees in the Los Angeles Apiary one month or six weeks since, we noticed a young Italian queen that had just emerged from her royal birth place with only one wing and a small stub of the other. We at once called the attention of the proprietors of the apiary to the fact, who, after a brief consultation, decided to supplant her at once with a fertile one, as she would never be able to fly, and consequently would once with a fertile one, as she would never be able to fly, and consequently would never become fertile. We urged them to let her remain a few days and see the result, to which they consented. In about one week we examined and found she was yet unfertile. It was then decided to let her remain still longer. In eight or ten days after she was again examined with like result. It was then determined by one of the proprietors, who was present, to at once dispatch her. As she was a fine looking queen we interceded in her behalf, when she was turned over to us. We at once placed her in an ordinary sized queen cage, with a single Italian drone, and placed the cage on the top of the frames in a queenless hive. Next morning, on examing the cage, we found the drone dead. We then liberated the queen, and in about four days she commenced laying, and is now a prolific queen, raising brood abundantly. Now, the query is, did she become fertile in the cage or in the hive?—for she cannot fly. The proof is clear to us that it took place in the cage, or in the hive, and if so there is no doubt in our mind but what fertilization can be accomplished in confinement.

N. LEVERING.

Our Letter Box.

La Salle Co., Ill,, Aug. 4, 1875.—"My bees are now at work on catnip."

H. L. BRUSH.

Bonham. Texas, July 25, 1876.—"Bees in Northern Texas have done very poorly this season. Too much rain."

L. M. LINDLEY.

Grant Co., Wis., Aug. 4, 1876.— "The honey crop has been very poor here for white honey. There is a great amount of white clover, but it seems to yield no honey, and the basswood blossoms were an entire failure. Fall flowers and buckwheat are in full bloom here now, and promise a fair crop of honey." B. Kronshage.

Henry Co., Iowa, July 24, 1876.— "Bees are doing well. Some have made as much as 100 lbs. of box and small frame honey to the stand, but strange to say that ninetenths of them swarmed without starting queen cells. I think we had the Centennial swarm, as we had six of them come out at one time and all go together, one of them had an imported queen. We have had 42 natural swarms and saved all except one—it took Horace Greely's advice and went west."

Lucas Co., Ohio.—"On the Bay, July 24, 1876, I saw a king bird catch several bees. I shot him at 5 p. m., and send you with this the contents of his craw. On the 26th I shot another, send you also the contents of his craw. If they come to you as I put them in this letter, you will find two worker bees and two drones. They appear to have been swollowed whole. The bird is very destructive on bees. I have killed twelve this season; two of them were catching bees on the flowers at least 80 rods from any hive, on what some call the tony burr—the best honey plant from the last week of May to the middle of June that grows about here.

[There might be some doubt about the first named mass being the remains of bees, but in the second case we think there can be no question about there being four bees among the mangled parts.—Ed.]

Jefferson, Wis., July 31, 1876.—"Bees are doing poorly here. They will scarcely gather enough to winter on, if August does not make any better results. Buckwheat may do something; though there is but little raised here. I fear I shall not get an ounce of surplus. I enclose a bee that the bees have thrown out of the hive this evening. Its feet are very peculiar. What is the matter with it?

WM. WOLFF.

[The feet have attached to them little yellow particles that have sometimes been mistaken for insects. These attachments have been got from the milk weed on which the bee has been working, and when its feet are so clogged that it can no longer climb in the hive, it is driven out. But few bees are ever lost by it.—Ep.]

Knox Co., Ill., July 27, 1876.—"Bees have done well here all summer until last week, and even now the strong stocks are putting in some surplus. I had 9 stocks in spring and now have 23, besides selling two, and have taken 300 bs. of extracted honey. The comb foundation warrants all you said in regard to it. I have a lot of it now with capped honey for about 3 inches at top and the balance is capped brood, and straight as a board, but you should give some directions far putting it in. A frame must not be filled with it, but leave about one inch at each side and use it only 6 or 8 inches deep, as it seems to draw down by weight of bees and also spreads laterally. We cannot say too much in its praise and I think it worth to bee-keepers \$3 or \$4 per b., rather than let bees build all new. I had some of the foundation with brood in (that is, eggs) \$2 to 48 hours after inserting it. I shall have to send you another order soon, as I shall need some more yet."

I. W. CRAMER.

Coshocton Co., Ohio., July 26, 1876.—I owned bees ever since I was a little boy (I am now 54), all I knew about them was to brimstone them. I learned that from my father. I have two stands yet, one pretty good and one very weak. I was doing nothing for them and they were doing nothing for me. They did not swarm this last two years. Last fall an agent called with R. P. Starbuck's Union Bee Hive. He wanted me to buy one. I refused and told him it was a humbug. He went away and finally came around again and staid with me all night. Persuaded me next morning to buy one. That was Jan. 18, 1876. Transferred the best of the two and told me a little how to manage them. In two weeks the agent came again with the patentee. They transferred the other colony and told me how to feed and manage them. Mr. Starbuck advised me to send for The American Bee Journal. That was the first I ever heard of it, so I got him to send for the Journal. Mr. Starbuck told me how to make an artificial swarm. But I could not do it if it were not for the Journal. But the Journeled me and I got it done first rate. On the 8th of July I undertook to make an artificial swarm. I never saw one made, but I had a piece of the Journal in my head and got it done right, so I tried the second hive and to my great surprise each one cast a swarm—the first one in 12 days, the other one in 13 days. Good swarms they are and doing well. I am a thousand times thank-

ful for the JOURNAL and Starbuck's Union

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R.

While I am a greenhorn in bee-culture I must ask a few questions: Do you know anything about Mr. Starbuck, or of his hives? I got the JOURNAL for six months now and not a word of Starbuck's.
Please let me know how Langstroth's hive is made, and how the separate boxes are made and placed?
When is the time and how the separate boxes

When is the time and how soon can I shut the drones out? My hive is so constructed that I can shut them out at will.

Which do you suppose is the best hive in use? There is the Quinby, Langstroth, Standard, American, Gallup, closed-end Quinby; mine is the Union bee hive.

Do you believe at all in shutting off the drones? I can't get'my bees to work in the separate boxes. What is the cause?

Thos. Sheneman.

When an artificial colony is made and allowed to raise a queen, if it is so made as to be very strong, it will often cast a swarm within 12 to 14 days, precisely as a colony which has swarmed naturally will throw off a second swarm.

We know nothing 'about Mr. Starbuck's

As soon as your queens are all laying, there is no further need of drones, although drone traps are not generally valued.

There are different opinions about hives. Probably the Langstroth is the most popular. The principle is simply a box containing movable frames, the surplus boxes of any desired size being placed upon the frames.

Your bees probably do not work in the boxes because the body of the hive is not yet filled. They ought not to be asked to work sooner in the boxes. -ED.

Macomb Co., Mich., July 24, 1876.—"I started last year with 3 colonies, increased to 9, bought 12 this spring, have increased to 46 up to date. Sold last year from the 3 and their increase \$118 worth of honey; have sold \$47 worth this season, and have some \$25 on hand and a good store in hives which I shall take out as soon as they com-mence on buckwheat. The season has not been good here this year, too wet, no honey in blossoms now, am in hopes of a good supply of fall honey, think we will get it but may not. Will not give up in despair if Ido not. I had an honest picture drawn may H. I tripuser of the presentation of Ido not. I had an honest picture grawn up by H. Livingston, of the uncertainties of the business, when he first encouraged me to commence. I know he had no object to advise me wrong, therefore I invested a little money and time for which I have no reason to complain as James Heddon does. If a beginner should listen to him he would not hold out long. I am sorry to hear one of a thing he can so easily quit. I do not think that I complained much worse or more during 15 months imprisonment in the Conduring 19 months imprisonment in the Confederacy, and I was confined in five different prisons, among which I name Libby and Andersonville prisons. I wish Mr. H. would try and brace up and give us one consolingword during the next 18 months."

WM. P. EVERETT.

Platte Co., Mo., July 19, 1876.—"A few words from North-West Missouri may not be out of place. This is my second year in be out of place. This is my second year in the bee business. I wintered 13 colonies last season and bought one this spring. Bees did poorly here early in spring; the weather was wet and cold. They got no benefit from fruit blossoms. When black locust came out they did well, raising brood. Since June 29, I have taken something over 1,100 fbs. of extracted honey, all from linn—basswood. I should have had, I think, a much larger yield had the weather been favorable. It rained nearly half of the time while basswood was in bloom. The been favorable. It rained nearly half of the time while basswood was in bloom. The honey was white and very nice. Have no trouble to sell extracted honey here. Sold in the little town of Platte City, 600 lbs. Expect to sell all my surplus here in this (Platte) county. Sell at 15 and 16 cents per lb. Have not learned Geo. H. Mobley's way of getting box honey yet, but don't have to wait until late in the season and then take dark honey. We take honey all the season through. Have increased my then take dark honey. We take honey all the season through. Have increased my bees to 24 strong colonies and expect a good yield this fall, if the weather is favorable. All the knowledge I have of bees I got from your valuable AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. I am making up a club for it that I will send in soon."

P. H. BOHART.

Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, July 24, 1876.

"MR. EDITOR: As you are aware of my illness for some time past, I take pleasure in informing you that I am improving. At present am able to oversee my bees somewhat. I think this is one of the best seasons. I ever witnessed, I am very sorry that I was not able to attend my bees and see what profit there could be made from bees here. I had 22 bives last spring. Sold 3 what profit there could be made from bees here. I had 23 hives last spring. Sold 3, leaving 19; having 25 at present. I have had them kept back, to make as little trouble as possible. Had a good many swarms but still had the most of them put back, having no hives to put them in. My bees are very strong. If I was well I could easily double them all yet. I suppose I will get about 400 fbs. of box honey this fall, while if I had been able to attend to them, as I wished I could have had 50 colonies of bees and nad been able to attend to them, as I wish-ed, I could have had 50 colonies of bees and 1,000 fbs. of honey by this time. The like of white clover I never saw here before, and the honey is excellent. People think they never ate such honey before. I agree with our Illinois friend in regard to the king bird. I have killed a number of them and making a close examination there was nomaking a close examination there was nothing found in them belonging to a bee but the sting and sometimes the hind legs. has long been my opinion that they do not eat bees, but suck out the honey; but, eat or not, they kill the bees, so my advice is kill every king bird that comes in your way. I presume that our readers think it way. I presume that our readers think it strange that I have never made any reply or mentioned anything in regard to the statement concerning me in the May number of The American Bee Journal. The statement referred to is all correct, but I have not heard from one bee-keeper yet, but am still in hopes. I have not been able to work more than four years out of the last ten. These fresh attacks were brought on by hard work, so I concluded to be a bee-keeper the rest of my days, and if I can keep my bees until I get well again I think I can live without hard work. My friendshere will take good care of me while I am ill, but my bees will go to loss for the want of care if I don't get some help, for I cannot do it, and have not the money to hire it done."

D. H. Ogden.

Dakota Co., Minn., July 17, 1876.—"Last fall (I think about the middle of Nov.) I carried 30 swarms of bees into the cellar under my house; or perhaps some would not call it a cellar as it is only a place dug out, with earth for walls. On a part of the hives I had a quilt or a piece of carpet, without cover, and a part with honey board, with some of the holes open, always with bottom holes open, and of course upward ventilation through quilts or honey boards. The cellar ranged in temperature from 36 to 54 or 55 degrees all winter. All came out strong. I let them out the 10th or 15th of April, and found no mouldy combs. The winter before, I wintered 17 swarms the same way and in the same place. All came out strong. I have never yet been able to winter bees in my cellar with the hive perfectly tight above, without mouldy combs or loss of bees. They did well here in the spring. The first thing they work on is the wild willow and then comes the white or gray willow, which furnishes a large amount of honey, but is of short duration—only about one week. During white willow I weighed three hives one day, the gain in weight was 1½, 2½, and 4 lbs. Fruit blossoms closely follow the white willow. Bees began to swarm the 1st of June, but it has been so exceedingly dry that they have gathered but little more honey from white clover (our main supply here) than they have used. They have gained some the last week from sumac, and are now busy at work on basswood. I sold one swarm of bees in the spring, and have increased from 29 to 49, and lost two swarms."

L. E. DAY.

Obin Co., Tenn., July 27, 1876.—"I send a branch of a plant found in this county, that the bees are very fond of. It grows to the height of about 6 feet, and branches abundantly; flowering for about six weeks. I suppose it to be valuable, but do not know a name for it. I intend to save all the seed I can."

G. H. BYNUM.

This plant is the well known Melilot or Sweet Clover (Melilotus Alba). It is considered by bee-keepers as one of the best honey plants, yielding a very superior quality of honey.

C. E. Bessey.

Agr'l College, Ames, Iowa.

Nashville, Tenn., July 22, 1876.—"I had a colony of bees to swarm and when the time came to examine for the young queen I found only a few scattering eggs in the combs, and a few sealed brood. This brood was the progeny of their young queen. I also found a sealed queen cell. I then looked for the queen but could not find her. I then closed the hive and waited until I thought the queen cell was hatched. I then examined and found the queen hatched and the first hatched queen on the same comb, and eggs and unsealed and sealed brood as before. The first hatched queen looked sickly and moved slowly on the comb. I removed her, taking her in my hand, about 40 yards from the hive when she got away from me, flying up in the air. I did not

think she would go back to the hive again but would be lost. I waited 9 days before I again examined, and found the same two queens in the hive and brood in the same stages as before. The last hatched queen had not become fertile. I removed the sickly queen—killed her. I then waited 10 days longer and examined and found plenty of brood and eggs regularly placed in the cells. It was not the old queen that was left in the hive for I secured her with the swarm. It was about 22 days after the colony swarmed before I examined for the young queen. I am sure that the second young queen was the progeny of the first hatched queen. Please give me your idea about this colony of bees." H. W. Roop.

[The queen was a poor one; the bees knew it, and immediately set to work to provide a successor.

We had at one time a queen raised by a very weak nucleus which was a long time about commencing to lay. We watched very closely and at last found two or three eggs, from one of which the bees started a queen and superseded the old one. We should prefer a queen-raised from a sound, healthy mother.—ED.]

FOR INTRODUCING QUEENS.—One drop of sulphuric acid to a cubic inch of water. Wet the queen with it, and then introduce. I have tried it six or eight times with success.

T. W. LIVINGSTON.

Ainsworth, Iowa.

[We have introduced many queens with no precaution whatever when honey was yielding plentifully, and at such times almost anything would seem to be successful. Without further trial, we should hesitate to trust the acid in introducing a valuable queen to a colony just deprived of one at a time when forage was scarce. We shall be glad to hear of further trial at such a season.—Ed.]

Hamilton Co., Ind., Aug. 10, 1876.—"I have been at Mr. Salisbury's on a visit. He has 300 colonies of as fine Italian bees as I ever saw. He demonstrates one thing which my own experience corroberates—that bees will pay. He has 6,000 lbs of comb honey in a nice convenient shape for market, besides having sold a large lot of bees and queens. The proceeds of his apiary this year will be nearly \$1,500. I commenced this spring with 27 colonies. Have made \$550. This includes the increase, 17 colonies at \$10 per colony. Have cleared over \$300. I commenced bee-keeping in this country 15 years ago. I stuck closely to it even when every one else had quit and denounced it, and I made it a success."

Marshall Co., Kansas, Aug. 14, 1876.—"I have received the queen you sent me and am well pleased with her. I had good success in introducing. She is working finely. Kansas is good for bees. My hives are 28 inches in length, by 12 inches wide, and 13 inches high. The bees have them all full."

Allen Co., O., Aug. 16, 1876.—"My bees have done well this summer so far, and are yet getting sufficient to keep them working in boxes, and are swarming some."

J. E. RICHIE.

Barren Co., Ky., Aug. 17, 1876.—" This was the finest sumac harvest 1 ever saw, was the lines: sumac harvest. I ever saw, but it rained every day for three weeks and mined its honey-producing qualities. Beeculture is greatly on the increase here."

I. N. GREER.

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Chicago, Aug. 18, 1876.—"Ed. A. B. J.—In answer to numerous letters of enquiry, and forthe general information of bee-keepers, will say that of all methods tried by me to fasten comb foundation in frames, I prefer to do so with wax. I take a board % inch thick, the size of inside of frame, and fasten thick, the size of finside of frame, and fasten it in flush with one side of frame, and then put the foundation in the frame laying on his board, fitting the underside of top bar and about % inch from either end piece, and say % or % inch from the bottom bar. Pure bees wax will stretch but a trifle; that mixed with paraffine stretched so as to be worthless in every experiment I have tried. I would not advise heavy swarms to be put into hives filled only with foundation, as his weight might pull down even pure bees wax, but know that if alternate combs and foundation be put in, even for the strongest swarms, they will stand, as the bulk of the bees will go on the combs first and a few bees will first fasten the foundation more seurely, and then more bees go to work in extending out the cells. I would advise taking out outside frames which are generally filled with honey and making room for or 3 frames with foundation in the middle alternately, as before mentioned, in the midst of the fullest brood frames. I have peens prefer new comb to lay in but I had ne that seemed to prefer ald had about 125 thus built this season. one that seemed to prefer old comb. I have
19 stocks in ten 7x18 inch frame hives, near
the city limits; increased from 10; but littie surplus. I hope we will have a full and
candid expression from all who have used
foundation.

C. O. PERRINE.

Palo, Mich., Aug. 14, 1876.—"I have discovered that when cold, freezing weather omes on in October that the queens not only stop laying, but that the majority of the brood and eggs in the cells are destroyed by the workers. This to me looked like a considerable loss of bees, especially when I was anxious to increase my colonies as that as possible. I concluded that a colony without a queen would not be likely to despect that a colony without a queen would not be likely to despect the second sec without a queen would not be likely to destroy their brood and that it would be much better to have them hatch and use them to make new colonies than to have them lost. make new colonies than to have them lost. Indoing this it is necessary to rear queens for them early enough that they may become impregnated while the weather is warm and drones are plenty. For this purpose I rear a lot of queens in August and teep them in a hive containing a small nacleus colony until they are needed. When cold weather and hard frosts come on in October I place an empty hive by each in October I place an empty hive by each of my nucleus colonies until I have hives chart would otherwise be lost. I then prodeed to overhaul my colonies and select all the good combs of brood and place them together with adhering bees in the empty hires and put in their place other combs containing honey. Care mustibe taken not to take the queens along and not to allow them to rear queens, as they would not be likely to become impregnated and would make trouble to hunt them out before introducing a fertile queen. The combs from various hives may be mixed up together in one hive and there will be no trouble about the workers fighting as they are all in a strange place and strange to each other; each one seems to be happy that she is admitted in peace. I now let them remain quietly about three weeks when the queens in the nuclei may be introduced to them, and the nucleus colonies united with them and if, as some assert, your workers are the and the nucleus colonies united with them and if, as some assert, your workers are the best to winter, they are in the best possible condition to go into winter quarters. The advantage in building them up close by the side of the nucleus colonies is that they can be united with them, and the hive they are united to placed midway between where the two sat, and they are right at home and none need be lost."

S. K. MARSH.

We would advise none but those of much experience to attempt this late work, lest mischief be done to the depleted colonies. Our own observation hardly coincides with that of Mr. Marsh, as the eggs thus taken from the parent hive at any season are almost invariably destroyed soon after being taken away.—ED.

Brown Co., Wis., Aug. 15, 1876.—"I have lately commenced raising bees. Had some practice several years ago with the old fashioned box hives, but had poor luck. Am now using the Langstroth with Hart's patent, with good satisfaction. The latter I think to be a great improvement and by far the most preferable. I intend to make this my principal business now and desire to acquire all the knowledge I can in the business. The climate being severe here in winter I desire to know the best plan for a store house for bees in winter. I have a plan of my own, but may be defective therefore I want the studied plans of others of more experience in the business. This being near the right time to begin preparations for building their store houses for winter, will you please furnish through the columns of the Journal the desired information?

Chas. R. Clough.

[A full answer to this inquiry would occupy several pages and then might not be perfectly satisfactory. A review of back numbers of the Journal will show that there is a great diversity of opinion about the matter of wintering bees. Some advocate letting them remain on their summer stands, with or without protection; others keep them in cellars or in buildings above the ground, etc. Among the main points to be observed in providing any winter depository are these: to keep out the light, to preserve an even temperature always above freezing, avoiding sudden changes, and to keep the air pure. If you have been a careful observer and reader, your plan will probably suit your own special wants as well as any other.-ED.]

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We will sell single copies for 20 cents each.

Specimen copies and canvassing documents, sent free, upon application.

Additions to clubs once formed may be made at any time, at club rates, without regard to the number sent.

No special authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

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Journals are forwarded until an explicit order is received by the publisher for their discontinuance, and until payment of all arrearages is made as required by law.

Please write names and post-office address very plain. Very often men forget to give their post-office, and quite often a man dates his letter from the place where he lives, when the paper is to be sent to some other office.

Secure a Choice Queen.

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We will hereafter send a choice tested Italian queen as a premium, to any one who will send us five subscribers to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, with \$10.00. This premium, which gives a \$5.00 queen for five subscribers, will pay any one for taking some trouble to extend the circulation of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL Premium queens will in every case be warranted.

To Poultry Men .- For two subscrib. ers and \$4, in advance, we will send postpaid, a copy of A. J. Hill's work on "Chicken Cholera," as a premium. See his advertisement in this number. Those wishing this premium must mention it when sending their subscriptions.

Those having anything of interest to bee-keepers are invited to send a sample for exhibition in our office. Send description and directions for using, and also give us prices.

HIVES .- We have made arrangements so that we can supply Hives of any kind, and in any quantity, on the shortest notice-either complete or ready to nail together.

COMB FOUNDATION for sale at this office, as well as hives, extractors, and other apiarian supplies, at the regular market prices.

WHEN your time runs out, if you do not wish to have the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL continue its visits, just drop us a Postal Card, and say so-and we will stop it instanter. If you do not do this, you may rest assured that it will be sent on regularly. Let all "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

SEND POSTAGE STAMPS:—As silver takes the place of fractional currency, and something convenient to enclose in letters for small amounts is needed, we suggest postage stamps of 1 cent and 3 cent denominations. If folded carefully to about the size of the envelope, they will come even more securely than currency, and our business demanding large amounts of stamps, will render them as acceptable to us as fractional currency.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

Three Numbers Free!

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By an arrangement with the manufacturers of the Abbott Pocket Microscope we are able to make the following remarkable offer to new subscribers:

To give those who are unacquainted with the merits of our paper an opportunity to try it before becoming regular subscribers, we propose to send three numbers of The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL "on trial" and THE ABBOTT POCKET MICROSCOPE, description of which will be found in our advertising columns, for \$1.50, the PRICE OF THE MICROSCOPE ALONE, and thus get the JOURNAL for three months practically free. The Microscope alluded to is the most complete thing of the kind we ever saw, and can be made valuable in many ways, besides being a constant source of amusement and instruction. Send in your orders.

Mrs. Adam Grimm reports having sold over 700 swarms of bees this summer, realizing for them nearly \$6,000. shows two things: first that there is money in raising bees, and secondly it pays to advertise them for sale. The advertisement appeared in The American Bee Jour-NAL but four times. We know of many others who have more bees than they want. If they have the good business tact to advertise them for sale where those interested in bees can see it, they will no doubt soon be many dollars better off.

....

A small outlay in judicious advertising often does wonders. Those having anything in the "Bee" line to sell should try the use of our columns and we think they will be abundantly satisfied with resultsprovided they have something of value and do not ask more than it is worth.

Over a thousand have not paid this year's subscription yet. We are in pressing need of the money now, and hope to hear from all such immediately. amount is so small that each one thinks it an item that will not make much difference, but when multiplied by a thousand all will see that is too much to ask us to "carry" any longer. To those who asked us to wait till fall, we must now call-"time."

Hive makers cannot do better than to purchase one of Barnes' Foot-Power Saws. It will prove such a valuable assistant that no one who has used it would consent to do without it for ten times its cost. It has no crank or dead centres, and is so extremely simple that any one can readily use it. See advertisement in this issue.

The Abbott Pocket Microscope, advertised on another page, is an instrument of great usefulness for examining flowers, seeds, plants, insects, etc. It is in a convenient form for carrying in the pocket and thus be ready for use on any occasion when wanted. We will send this microscope to any address by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the manufacturer's price, \$1.50.

The new edition of King's Bee-Keeper's Text Book is received, marked "Twentythird Edition, Fiftieth Thousand."

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We can furnish Emerson's Binders of any size, and lettered for any journal or magazine.

PRICES REDUCED. - C. F. Muth has reduced the prices of his Honey Jars .- See advertisement.

ALLEN, MICH. - From this post office some one has written us, and forgot to sign any name. Please give us your name and we will attend to the business at once.

J. Winfield wrote us giving no post office address. If he will give us that essential item we will answer him.

AGENTS.—We want a good agent in every section of the United States and Canada. Such are invited to correspond with us.

Off for Colorado.

Any of our readers wishing information about Colorado, can get the Denver Times a whole year for only \$1.25. This is a 28-column paper in its fourth year, and all but two columns are devoted to Colorado news matters, Address R. W. Woodbury, june3mp Denver, Colorado.

Honey Markets.

CHICAGO.—Choice white comb honey, 18@
25c. Extracted, choice white, 8@13c.
CINCINNATI.—Quotations by C. F. Muth,
Comb honey, in small boxes, 15@30c. Extracted, 1b., Jars. in shipping order, per doz., \$3.25;
per gross, \$36.00. 2 b. jars, per doz., \$6.25; per
gross, \$70.00.
ST. LOUIS.—Quotations by W. G. Smith.
Comb, 20@25c. Extracted, 10@12½c. Strained,
7@3c.

7@9c.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Quotations by Stearns & Smith. White, in boxes and frames, 10@15c. Light, 7@9c. Dark, 5@7c. Beeswax, 27% cts. Aug. 5, 1876.—No change to note in prices. Crop coming in freely with but light sales for export.

STEARNS & SMITH.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Quotations by Barnum Bros. & Co. Choice comb honey in small section boxes, 25c.; finest extracted in 100 bs. cans, 14@15c. Other grades at proportionate rates.

rates.



COMB FOUNDATIONS!

Pure Bees Wax.

Cut to any size desired.

PACKED IN NEAT WOODEN BOXES—PA-PER BETWEEN EVERY TWO SHEETS. AT \$1.00 PER POUND FOR THE WHITE, OR 75 CENTS PER POUND FOR THE YELLOW.

IF WANTED BY MAIL, ADD 25 CTS. PER POUND FOR PACKING BOXES AND POSTAGE.

If taken in our regular packing boxes, sheets 12x18 inches, 10 per cent. off from above prices on 10 lbs. or over.

Wax will be worked up to order, and cut into sheets of any size desired, for 40 cents per lb.

We will pay 33 cents per b, cash for bright yellow wax, or sell it for 36,

One pound of wax makes from 4 to 8 square feet of surface. The thinnest will be used by the bees, but is not made into comb as quickly as the heavier, which has a greater depth of cell.

Sheets just right for L. frames, both white and yellow, kept constantly in stock ready for shipment; also square sheets for section boxes. About 6 of the former or 30 of the latter (enough for one Universal case) weigh 1 b.

At above prices we can pay no freight or express charges either way.

The only wholesale rates we can give is 10 per cent. off from above rates on orders for 50 bs. or over, or 20 per cent. on 100 bs. or over. septf

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.



SECTION.

The BEST in use.
Sample by mail 75 cents.
Circular free. Address
C.C.VAN DEUSEN,
Sprout Brook, N.Y.

Bees and Queens

I am ready to supply BEES and QUEENS equal to any in the market, on the most reasonable terms. Those wanting such will do well to communicate with me at once.

Address JOHN ROOKER, sep2m Strawtown, Hamilton Co., Ind.

50 SWARMS

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PURE ITALIAN BEES

in good condition-price

\$7.00 PER SWARM.

FRANK SEARLES, Hadley, Will Co., Ill. sep1mp

CHOICE CATNIP SEED.

In packages of one ounce, price 75 cents, postpaid. For sale at The American Bee Jour-NAL Office. Address

T. G. NEWMAN,

184 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Italian Bees and Queens.

300 COLONIES FOR SALE.

to 10 St	ocks, e	ach				
15 to 25	44			****		 . 7.00
2 frame 1	Nucleu	s Stocks	frame	lixl	2].	 . 8,50
5 to 10	8.6	* 5	84			
frame	8.6	44	8.0			 . 5.00
5 to 10	4.6	8.9	× 6			4.56
Warrant		ens, each				
*6		per	doz			 . 15.00
Tested	6.6	each				 . 2.50

Safe arrival Guaranteed on Stocks and Queens. Sai isfaction guaranteed. Address

J. OATMAN & CO.,

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DUNDEE, KANE CO., ILL.

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ITALIAN QUEENS.

I will supply Italian Queens at the following rates:

Tested......\$3.50 each, or 8 for.....\$10.00

Warranted 2.00 5 9.00 Unwarranted 1.00 10 9.00 I. W. CRAMER. Oneida, Knox Co., Ill.

FREE TO ALL!

My Price List of Grape Vines, Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, and Gooseberry plants, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Currants, Bulbs, &c. I have exclusive control of the "Southern Thornless"—the best and hardiest red raspberry in the world, My stock of vines, plants, &c., is very large and well grown. Prices very low. I can also furnish several kinds of forest tree seeds, fresh from the trees in the fall, very cheap. Please address THOMAS J. WARD. St. Mary's, Vigo Co., Ind.

To Bee-Keepers!

The undersigned has made arrangements with A. H. Hart, of this place, for the introduction to the attention of bee-keepers of his

CELEBRATED

HIGH-PRESSURE HIVE

To those fully acquainted with the merits of this hive no word of praise need be uttered. We challenge the scrutiny and criticism of practical bee-men. To such as wish to know all about Mr. Hart's, Hive and his method of conducting his apiary for profit, I would say send me word that the bee-men of your vicinity wish to become familiar with the subject, and I will try and make an appointment to meet you for that purpose.

Aug. 19, 1876.

R. Z. MASON, Appleton, Wis.

50 COLONIES

PURE ITALIAN BEES

Slinger, comb rack or box for holding combs, tin feeders, and all fixtures thrown in. All delivered on cars in good order.

Bees HEALTHY and STRONG, and honey to

Bees HEALTHY and STRONG, and honey to last till spring.

H. NESBIT, Sep3m

Cynthiana, Ky.

CANADA HONEY EXTRACTOR.

MADE ENTIRELY OF METAL.

Price \$8.50 to \$10.00.

The lightest, strongest, handlest and best, You can save \$5.00 in express charges, passing the customs and duty by ordering from me. I manufacture for Canadians, to save them the manuacture for Canadians, to save them the enormous expense and trouble of importing. In ordering, give outside dimensions of frame or frames to be used. Sample hives, the best for Canada, (no patent) complete, \$1.50 each. Italian queens and bees for sale in the season. Comb foundations for sale cheaper than ever. D. A. JONES,

Beeton P. O., Ontario, Canada.

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Imported Bees from Italy.

We continue to import Bees from Italy every two weeks during the season, as we did last year, and we offer them for sale as usual.

Prices: Imported Queen - \$10 00 " Home Bred, Tested - 5 00

We guarantee safe arrival of Queens. We can furnish to our customers the best references among the most noted Bee-Keepers of America and Europe. We sell none but healthy and prolific Queens.

We wish the reader to bear in mind that mine-tenths of the American Queen Breeders are now breeding from Queens imported through us. Many of them purchase imported Queens from us every year.

every year.

If necessary we will give to those of our customers who wish it, evidence that we receive
22 Queens from Italy everp two weeks during the summer, from May to October.

Address
CH. DADANT & SON,
julytf

CH. DADANT & SON,

\$3.00 ITALIAN QUEENS.

We can now supply good, tested, Italian Queens for \$3.00 each, or TWO for \$5.00. Address T. G. NEWMAN.

T. G. NEWMAN, 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

CHICKEN CHOLERA

Any one who desires to have a scientific and reliable explanation of the CAUSE OF CHICKEN CHOLERA, and wishes to know how it may be

Entirely Prevented

Entirely Prevented also CURED AND EXTERMINATED where it prevails, should send to A. J. Hill, and get his book on Chicken Cholera.

Being an experienced poultry breeder, he has been successful in ascertaining the Cause of Chicken Cholera, and in devising means for its Prevention, and its Cure and Extermination. His book is a thorough treatise on the subject, giving information that will enable any one to protect their fowls from the ravages of Cholera, or cure and exterminate that disease. The means recommended for baffling the disease are sensible, rational and effectual. effectual.

The book will be sent to any one by mail for 50 cents, or a Descriptive Circular for a stamp. Address A. J. HILL, apr6m Burbank, Wayne Co., Ohio.

FINN'S

Double-Walled Bee Hive.

Winters Safely on Summer Stands.

It has Been in Use 5 Years and gives Universal Satisfaction.

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